Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

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S. L. BOARDMAN, Agricultural Editor.

Our Home, our Country and our Brother Man.

The State College at Orono.

The Annual Report of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts for the year 1872 has already been placed before the Legislature. In the document are comprised the reports of the Trustees presented by the President of the Board, Ex-Governor Coburn, of the President Rev. Dr. Allen, of the Farm Superintendent, Mr. Farrington, and the financial statement of the Treasurer, Hon. Isaiah Stetson.

The number of students now in attendance is seventy-one, of which thirty-two are freshmen. During the year they have promptly and cheerfully performed the tasks assigned them, whether of study or manual labor. Four years of experience and observation have confirmed the Trustees and Faculty in the conviction that manual labor is a most valuable and necessary auxiliary to study and health. One of the recent graduates of the College publicly declared that he had performed the most study when he had done the hardest manual work. Among the wants of the Institution, as stated in the report of the Trustees, are a new and commodious barn, work-shop and tools, an additional residence for a Professor's family, additional improvements on the farm and college grounds, additional apparatus for the several departments, and a sum of one thousand dollars for purposes of instruction in addition to the revenue derived from the Congressional endowment.

The modified and enlarged course of studies inaugurated by the Trustees and Faculty in 1871, has been as fully carried out as the means at hand would admit. The department of English Literature, Mental and Moral Science has been in charge of the President; Mathematics and Physics of Prof. M. C. Fernald; Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Prof. W. A. Pike; Chemistry and the Modern Languages, Prof. R. L. Packard, (who having resigned, his place is to be filled;) Natural History, Prof. C. H. Fernald; Military Instruction, Capt. James Dean. Concerning the operations of the manual labor system, President Allen says: "By means of this system the expenses of the student are lessened, the health is preserved, and the taste and ability for productive industry are fostered. To some extent also, this remunerated labor is educational. Those who pursue the usual course of college studies without work, after graduation seldom engage in industrial pursuits. The four years spent in study without labor remove alike the inclination and the ability to engage in the duties of the farm and shop. During the year a thousand dollars have been paid to the students for farm work, and for permanent improvements on the premises, besides what they have earned for special services which have been charged in incidental expenses. In place of remunerated labor, the upper classes have been employed, under the direction of a professor, the three required hours of daily work in the field or in the laboratory pursuing their studies, and thus acquiring a practical education."

The report of the Farm Superintendent is quite largely taken up with accounts of several experiments that have been conducted during the year by the students. The experiment commenced two years ago on the use of cooked and uncooked meal for swine has been continued during a portion of the year with the following results: Raw meal three times a day during twelve weeks, produced one pound of increase in live weight, at an average cost of 6 75-100 cents; cooked meal fed three times a day during twelve weeks, produced one pound of increase in live weight, at an average cost of 7 14-100 cents; the increase in live weight produced by feeding raw meal twelve weeks, is to the increase in live weight obtained by feeding a like amount of cooked meal in the same time, as 100 to 82. Experiments were also tried with twenty-five different kinds of fertilizers on sugar beets, and with thirty-six different kinds on potatoes; one experiment on planting sixty-seven varieties of potatoes was tried, and another on nineteen different modes of cutting and preparing the seed; one with eight different kinds of fertilizers upon grass, both on sandy and on moist clay land, also on fodder corn.—We attach very little importance to these experiments, more especially the experiments with the different kinds of fertilizers, and regard them, in the main only good advertisements for manufacturers of certain commercial manures. The crops grown on the farm for the year, were sixty tons of hay, two acres fodder corn, eighty-three bushels Excelsior oats, one hundred sixty-four bushels of barley, sixty-two bushels of Lost Nation wheat, two hundred fifty bushels of potatoes, three hundred and twenty bushels of ruta bagas, sixty-three bushels of English turnips, two hundred and seventy bushels mangel wurzel and sugar beets, twenty bushels turnip beets, twenty bushels carrots and parsnips, eight hundred merchantable cabbages, and fifteen hundred weight Turban and Hubbard squashes.

As the Institution goes on year after year, demonstrating its ability for the special work it has in hand, we are glad to see it is constantly drawing to it scores of friends and supporters, and that it has vindicated its right to be recognized as a powerful means of popular education, and as such deserving the generous aid and fostering care of the State.

Editorial Notes.

For additional information concerning True's Potato Planter, our Aroostook county querist should address True Potato Planter Co., Benton, Me.

Important results are given in the meteorological register furnished by Mr. Wilbur, and published in another column.

The stereoscopic views of Kennebec Valley scenery heretofore published by Mr. Bachelder having been purchased by Mr. S. S. Vose of Skowhegan, that gentleman is not only able to furnish all the views heretofore known as "Kennebec Valley Views," but he has made a large addition to the list, so that his collection now comprises nearly two hundred different views from nearly all interesting points on the river between Augusta and the Lake. The views are remarkably clear and definite, and the subjects selected generally attractive for their rare beauty and historic associations. We think home views far more interesting than foreign ones, and feel sure our readers living along the river will be glad to obtain some pictures from his large collection. A list of views will be sent on application, and all orders will be satisfactorily attended to.

The Companionship of Cattle.

There are few sights at this season of the year, more pleasant to the farmer or to the lover of farm life, than a good barn well filled with plenty of hay and straw, and with contented and well fed cattle in a warm tie-up. Next to a care for the members of his family, and for the enjoyments and pleasures of home life, the farmer will see that his horses and oxen, his cows and sheep, upon whom so much of his success and his comfort depends, are well taken care of. Why does he toil so hard through the burden and heat of the hay harvest, but that in winter, when they cannot themselves obtain subsistence, his cattle may be fed and kept thriving? And while they are consuming the food his providence has secured for them, they are not only giving him day by day, ample dividends in the form of milk, and extra growth in flesh and wool, but they are also converting the feed and litter into that which will enable him to grow good crops in the future—crops that not only furnish direct subsistence to him and his family, but crops upon which his cattle must subsist during the next winter. And so during the period that they are confined in the barns and yards, the farmer learns how close is his dependence upon his stock, and he realizes it in a much stronger manner than in summer when they graze upon the fresh grass God gives them, and ask no favors from man. And the companionship of cattle during the winter is something pleasant and satisfactory and ennobling. The farmer turns out his young stock to a mountain pasture in spring time, and hardly sees them until snow flies. They come to the barn wild and furious. Gradually they become acquainted with the presence of the farmer, they learn that from him they receive their daily subsistence, and in a little time feel that he is their friend. They recognize his footstep upon the barn floor, and will reach out their tongue to receive from his hand the nubbin of corn or the handful of oats. The favorite cow expects her mess of provender, and feels slighted if in passing the farmer does not bestow upon her those pats and strokes with the hand that are tokens of his affection. How the bleating sheep crowd about their master as he carries to the yard the forkfuls of sweet hay, or throws into their feed racks the oats or potatoes! The colt, to which all are looking forward as the faithful horse of the future, must receive extra attention, that he may grow and develop and become fit for useful service. And in the care of these animals the farmer feels that he is conferring a blessing upon those who cannot express their thanks but in eating with satisfaction the food placed before them. And if he be a good man, he will, as he gives his cattle their daily allowance, feel thankful himself for the blessings that the great All-father gives to him; and as he realizes that his cattle depend upon his labors for their subsistence, so will he endeavor by a wise providence to obtain in summer the wherewith to keep them through our long, cold winters. And as his flocks and herds increase, as the young demand the farmer's constant watchfulness, and as he sees in them the animals that are to form his future wealth in this particular, he recognizes how much he needs to know of the animal economy, of their care in sickness and health, of the principles of breeding and of that intelligent management which underlies success. His study should be to keep the animals constantly gaining; to so feed them as to receive the greatest profit in whatever form the returns are made, and to receive the largest possible return from a given amount of food. A farmers' duties to his cattle do not end with giving them food three times a day. They demand this, but they also demand more than this: kind treatment and gratitude for the good gifts they bestow, for the latter are indispensable to the life and comfort of the farmer and his family, and yet are seldom thought of. So in other things, the simple blessings of life are too often accepted as a matter of course, and made use of without due thankfulness.

Rustic Adornments for Garden and Lawn.

There has for years been a growing taste among our people for out-door furniture and structures fashioned after the rustic form, as adornments for the garden, lawn and grounds. In the city parks, as well as in the extensive private gardens of the wealthy, this style of furniture and adornment is now very largely employed, and is certainly to be preferred to iron, formerly used to a large extent for garden vases, settees, chairs, &c., or to those elaborate things constructed of nice lumber and gaudily painted, with which many otherwise pretty places are now rendered simply horrid. No ornaments are more appropriate for the lawn, the garden, or even the front hall (when neatly made) than those structures and articles of furniture known as rustic,—constructed of native woods in their original condition. Summer-houses, arbors, pavilions, rustic chairs and settees, flower-stands and pots should generally be built of cedar with the bark on; and a person having a little taste can make such work in the most satisfactory manner. Rustic flower-stands, large pots and baskets formed of this material, now form quite common ornaments for the lawn, and we remember seeing last summer some very pretty samples of this work on the grounds of Mr. Albert Noyes, Bangor, and Col. W. P. Walker, Topsham. On the lawn of Mr. Noyes was a large flower-basket made of boards and covered with pieces of cedar of uniform size, put on in a way to form an attractive outside. The handle formed a support for some climbing plant, and the basket was filled with a collection of geraniums, coleus, petunias, &c. It formed a very pretty object on the green lawn. Col. Walker's yard contains some of the best specimens of rustic work we have ever seen, including a pump-house, flower-stands, arbor, &c. Rustic work for the hall, such as chairs, tables, &c., should be made of hard wood, such as beech, maple, &c., the bark being rubbed and polished. The construction of these articles requires nicer workmanship than those designed for out-door decoration. Hemlock bark makes a very good material for the roofs of covered seats, arbors, &c., also for the outsides of flower-stands, rustic vases, &c. The present is a good time for obtaining material which can be worked up into some such structures as we have indicated, during the warm days of early spring after the woodpile is fitted for the fire. When you are in the woods cutting and hauling your wood, select out the irregular and crooked pieces of uniform size and of all sorts of shapes, and when ready to work them into the article you decide upon, you will find they will all come in play. And even if you do not wish to use this material yourself, we think the taste for rustic structures and articles of out-door furniture is now so general in all our villages that some of the village gardeners will be glad to get it, and pay a good price for it.

Books and Reading for Farmers.

The picture conveyed by the following passage from the private letter of an esteemed correspondent, is one of the most pleasant and enjoyable that can be imagined; and we present it as showing how an intelligent, working man rationally passes one of the most pleasant portions of our New England year. He writes:—"Now is my carnival—winter—which I spend among my books, of which I have a large library. I feed my cattle three times a day, that is all they will get out of me. I work very hard from April to November; then I *will have* the time to myself to spend with my books." What a delightful picture does not this bring before the reader! Here is an ordinary farmer, a man who works hard during the busy period from seed time to harvest, who finds the purest satisfaction and enjoyment in the mental pleasures which come from living, in the long winter, with those gifted minds who have embodied the wisdom of ages on the printed page. What a noble company he has ever with him! What rare intercourse in the society of those books which as Cicero has so well said: "Quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us." And we love to picture to ourself the quiet farm home of this grand Maine farmer, who has in the best room of his house, a circle of friends worthy the society of kings, and who passes his days and evenings from November to April, in their silent companionship!

This case, it is true, may be an exceptional one. Our correspondent may be something of a book-worm, and doubtless has a passion for books and reading. But we venture he is the more intelligent and successful farmer from his study of the best thinkers and workers in agriculture, from Liebig down to the most humble editor of an agricultural paper. Nor is he alone in spending his days and evenings of winter in reading and study. It is the main employment of many farmers we know; and the library (consisting not alone of books on stock, and crops and manures) is found in the majority of farmers' homes in Maine. Knowledge will never cease to be a power, and that man who uses books, brains, improved implements and appliances is sure to succeed, and to become the representative farmer of the future.

The Baldwin Apple.

We present below an interesting account of the Baldwin apple from the pen of Mr. Benj. V. French, which originally appeared in Downing's *Horticulturist* Vol. I. (1847.) p. 315. Mr. French was at the time Vice President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Downing said of him that he was "acknowledged to be the best cultivator of the apple in the neighborhood of Boston," and that he cultivated on his estate at Braintree "a larger collection than any amateur in Massachusetts." He had about twenty acres in orchards. His opinions on the apples best adapted to the climate of Boston was based entirely on his own practical observations, and he was constantly sought to give his advice to those about setting out orchards. Mr. Secretary Goodale informs us that almost the first nursery catalogue ever issued in this State was published by his uncle, Ephraim Goodale of Orrington, as early as 1813, and that on his catalogue was the "Pecker, sometimes called Baldwin." The following article, which will be read with much interest, gives a complete and satisfactory history of this popular apple:

"This justly esteemed fruit originated in Wilmington, near Boston, in that part which now makes a portion of the new town of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex, Massachusetts. The original tree grew on the farm of a Mr. Butters, and was known for a time as the Butters' apple. This tree was frequented and pecked by the woodpeckers, and Mr. Butters called it the *Woodpecker apple* which was soon abreviated to the Pecker apple. My trees which I set out twenty years since, are registered "Peckers." This fruit must have been known about a century. Orchards were propagated from Mr. Butters' tree, pretty freely about seventy-five years since, by Dr. Jabez Brown of Wilmington, and Col. Baldwin of Woburn, and their sons, to whom the public are principally indebted for bringing the fruit so generally into notice. From Col. B. and his family, who introduced it largely into public notice, it took the name of "*Baldwin*," by which the fruit is now everywhere known.

I am informed that Major Samuel Jacques, of Somerville, eminent as an agriculturist, breeder, and horticulturist, as well as a public benefactor of his age, now owns that part of the farm on which the original Baldwin tree grew, and has placed a monument on the site where it once flourished. It has been thought by some that there were three varieties of the Baldwin, as some fruited annually, some every odd numerical year, and some on even years, which (as this 1846) is the general fruiting year. But on careful investigation they are found to be identical. The tree with us for thriftiness, for hardiness, for fine form and vigorous strength—for its abundant bearing, and the beauty and long keeping of its fruit is placed at the head of all other New England winter apples. The fruit is always fair, above medium size, of a fine, rich, red yellow color. The flesh nearly tender, in color yellowish, rich, juicy, and fine flavored, excellent for the table or cooking, in use from November to May.

I have given the Baldwin a thorough trial in my own orchard. This year is the bearing year with me, and I have taken *ninety barrels* of Baldwins in trees planted twenty-eight years ago in ss land and kept in that state ever since. ou may judge how superior to the Newtown Pippin this apple is for New England culture, when I inform you that from four yellow Newtown Pippin trees in the same orchard, planted at the same time with the Baldwins, I gathered only one and a half barrels of apples; while from two Baldwins adjoining, in the same row, I took seven barrels.—The Baldwin is in Boston preferred to any other variety for shipping. I have been credibly informed that one person engaged in shipping fruit from this port, has this autumn purchased twelve hundred barrels of Baldwins for this purpose."

A Valuable Publication.

The "Eclectic Engineering Magazine," established in 1869 by Mr. D. Van Nostrand, New York, has won a deserved success, and demonstrated the correctness of the theory upon which it was founded. This theory was to present in a monthly magazine, a summary of engineering, mechanical and scientific intelligence, selected and sifted from the large list of American and European scientific and technical journals;—in short to make a publication which should do for engineers and mechanics, what the *Eclectic Magazine* and similar journals do for literary readers—present the best current articles from all home and foreign sources of value, in a form suitable for binding and at a moderate price. The *Eclectic Engineering Magazine* is published monthly, each number consisting of 96 large pages making two volumes a year. The back volumes form a complete library of mechanical and engineering science and progress, which every engineer or artisan should possess himself of. Terms $5 per year. Address D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York City.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Meteorological Register,

Kept at West Waterville, Maine, for 1872,

BY B. F. WILBUR.

1872.	Dates.	Maximum Temperature.	Dates.	Minimum Temperature.	Mean temp.	Rain and melted snow, in inches.	Amount of snow fall, in inches.	Mean Cloudiness.	Mean force of Wind.	No. of entire cloudy days.	No. of entire clear days.	Av. mean temp. of each month for nine years.	Am't moisture each month for 9 yrs, in inches.	Av. monthly moisture of each month for 9 yrs.
January,	1st, 23d,	40°	7th,	-4°	20.116°	1.71	15.5	5.60	1.64	4	3	18.81°	2.34	3.38
February,	21st,	44	25th,	-10	21.08	1.27	12.25	4.09	1.56	3	2	24.25	2.93	3.33
March,	28th,	45	5th, 6th,	-8	22.09	2.75	12.5	5.01	1.81	3	3	30.47	3.66	4.06
April,	30th,	64	1st,	25	41.83	1.29	1.5	5.05	1.64	3	2	42.76	3.47	3.23
May,	27th,	72	4th 5th 6th	42	55.58	1.95		6.54	1.77	4	2	54.01	3.42	3.92
June,	14th, 16th,	95	29th, 27th,	54	68.42	3.87		6.59	1.46	7	0	61.03	3.30	3.37
July,	9th,	90	30th, 31st,	54	68.42	3.87		5.78	1.54	7	0	70.67	4.08	3.57
August,	8th,	80	29th, 27th,	58	74.91	7.3	1.53	7	1	7	0	67.01	4.42	3.11
September	21st,	69	30th,	46	60.44	1.76		6.23	1.76	6	0	59.73	3.28	3.57
October,	12th,	69	30th,	27	46.98	3.00		5.18	1.56	6	0	47.01	4.28	3.57
November,	8th,	60	21st,	16	34.86	4.33		6.23	1.76	6	0	37.81	4.2	3.11
December,	10th,	38	20th,	-20	14.3	4.87	16.	3.15	1.56	6	0	22.73	3.9	2.74

Showing the highest and lowest range of the thermometer (with dates prefixed); the mean temperature; amount of rain and melted snow and depth of snow-fall, in inches and tenths, for each of the calendar months. Also mean cloudiness, mean force of wind, entire cloudy and clear days, together with mean average temperature of each month, whole amount of moisture in each month, and average in each month for nine years. This mark – before a number in the column of temperature, indicates below zero, all others above.

NOTES.—Mean temperature of the year, 43.66°. Max. temp. of the year, or highest rise of the thermometer, June 30th, 95°. Min. temp. or coldest day of the year, Dec. 25th, 20° below zero.

Extreme range of thermometer, 115 days. Whole number of entire cloudy days, 58. Whole number of entire clear days, 25. The number of storms in each month as follows: Jan. five, Feb. four, March six, April six, May ten, June ten, July eleven, Aug. seven, Sept. fourteen, Oct. eight, Nov. eight, Dec. fourteen. Total of the year, 103.

The whole amount of rain and melted snow, 36.42 inches, during the year. Whole am't snow; 106.75 inches.

Robins (*turdus migratorious*) appear April 5th, much later than usual. Sparrows (*pycgita domestica*) appear April 11th. Orioles, May 16th. Bobolinks (*dolichonyx oryzivorus*) May 25th. First blossoms of cherry and plum, May 22d, and Apple 29th.

Hay harvest began June 29th.

A terific thunder-storm July 4th, two buildings struck in town, not materially damaged. The storm was quite extensive. First frost to kill vegetation Oct. 12th—ice formed, ground froze slightly. First snow-fall in autumn, Nov. 3d, slight; first to make sleighing, 30th.

Snow Pond (Indian name Assamanooska) closed with ice Dec. 5th,—220 days from its clearing April 29th.

The coldest month in the year, December—the coldest December in sixteen years—the mean temperature being 8.23° below the average of the month.

For the Maine Farmer.

Waldo Co., Agricultural Association.

Report of the Prospect Meeting.

The regular meeting of this Association was held with Prospect and Stockton Farmers' Club at the former place, Dec. 21st. But for a heavy snow storm and badly blocked roads, this would have been one of the largest sessions yet held, and as it was it proved a lively and interesting meeting.

The snow blockade prevented the officers of the association from being present and the following were chosen pro tem.: President, Isaac T. Smith; Secretary, R. M. Trevett.

The session was opened by a discussion of the question of cutting and curing grass for hay which occupied the forenoon.

N. H. Mudgett, of Prospect, believes in cutting grass early—while in blossom—and curing it in the cock by sweating, as much as possible.

J. A. Lawrence, of the Bucksport Farmers' Club, cuts grass very early. It should not be mowed while the dew is on. Practices curing it in the cock, not parching and burning it in the sun. All that is necessary in making hay is to evaporate all the water and juices from the grass. We need more chemical knowledge, and what we farmers need is practical chemistry in our farming operations generally.

James Littlefield also favors cutting early, drying enough to keep well, and especially to haul the hay into the barn during the heat of the day, rather than late in the afternoon, as many practice.

A. Heagan believes in cutting very early, before "dog-days" sure. Different varieties of grass and plants used for hay require to be cut at different times, and every farmer must be his own judge of those times.

The discussion was continued by Wm. Smith, Joseph Mudgett and others, confirming the above opinions.

At the afternoon session the exercises were opened by the reading by the Secretary of the following paper presented by Geo. E. Brackett of Belfast, upon

The Production of Grass.

Grass is the most natural, the most remunerative and the most necessary of all cultivated crops, and lies at the very foundation of all successful agriculture. Years ago we heard that "Cotton is King." In later years our Western neighbors cry "Corn is King," but with us, away down east, neither cotton nor corn sits enthroned, for grass is the King of crops and all other cultivated plants are only secondary. Corn may fail, the cotton crop be lost, wheat, potatoes or any of the other crops of a minor character be almost entirely destroyed, and still everything would go on as before and there would be no special disarrangement of the great plan, but if the grass crop is cut off or even shortened its effect is widely felt and of a character very damaging to the industries of the nation.

The hay crop of Maine this year is estimated to be at least 1,000,000 tons which is worth $15 per ton making an aggregate of $15,000,000. Now add to this the value of the grass consumed in our pastures which is about the same, and we have the aggregate of 25 or 30 millions dollars worth of grass production. Compare this with the total value of any other crop in Maine or all others combined, and we can comprehend at once the vast importance of grass production to the farmers of Maine. It is a staple product; it is always in demand at paying prices, and there is no danger of such an overplus of production as to glut the market.

Taking these facts into consideration it is reasonable and appropriate that this County Farmers' Association, having in view the greatest good of the greatest number, should select this subject for discussion. In importance, it is second to no other that can be brought up, and is of special importance to you farmers of Waldo county, for this is pre-eminently a grass raising region, and hay selling is a wide spread and general practice, as too many farmers are beginning to learn to their sorrow.

In speaking of the production of grass it is not only that which is grown in the mowing fields and is cut for hay which we must take into account, but also pasturage which is not of secondary importance and especially now that we are thinking of doubling and quadrupling the number of cows for the purpose of furnishing sufficient milk for our cheese factories. Our pasturage *must* be enlarged and improved—if not increased, made better, whereas we perhaps cut sufficient hay for all uses if it is kept at home, and fed out upon our farms instead of being sent away to fertilize other soils. This hay selling is ruinous and must be stopped if we expect to escape sterility. There is an old saying that no crop should be sent off the farm to market except on four legs, and this is true in regard to hay, if of nothing else.

And just now I may say a word in regard to our producing capacity as regards grass. It is a fact that, upon the average, we do not cut over a half a ton of hay per acre in this State. Just think of the loss and waste in time, labor and soil. A ton per acre is little enough and a farmer should be fined for growing less unless under certain conditions, as lack of "catch," winter killing, &c. Two tons and over per acre are not unusual, but one and one-half tons is good enough for an average. Brown and Jones each mow 25 acres. Brown obtains 20 tons of hay and Jones 40 tons. Which pays best. The cost of harvesting is but little different in either case.

We are all too greedy for land. We forget the old adage about a "little farm well tilled" and seem possessed to add acre to acre until we have more land than we can care for, which means to feed and till properly. My remedy for Brown would be to turn out 10 acres of his 25 to pasture and manure the remaining 15 acres so that it would produce more than the whole formerly.

But I do not propose to enter into particulars in these introductory remarks. I can only refer to some of the prominent points in the question which will come up for discussion, to outline, as it were, and open the discussion for you to follow. Let me briefly recapitulate the points which naturally come up and must be taken into consideration in treating this subject, and then leave them for you to discuss.

1st. Treatment of soil for a crop of grass.

2nd. Best method of applying manure to produce grass. Top-dressing, or cultivation.

3d. Pasturage. How to improve, &c.

4th. Grass seed. Kind of plants best adapted for grazing and for hay.

5th. Manures best adapted to grass plants, and best method of applying.

6th. How to renovate worn-out and run-out grass fields and pastures.

7th. As directly connected with the subject, the cutting and curing of grass for hay.

But I will not further enumerate. Here are points enough of vital importance and interest for discussion during a longer period of time than we have to spare.

Discussion on Grass-lands.

The branch of the topic, selected for discussion was:—The treatment of soils for producing a crop of grass.

J. E. Jordan of Stockton, finds that muck composted with barnyard manure and applied to the surface soil on hill side on plowed land and top-dressing on grass land produces the most and best grass with the least expense, but low lands require drainage to remove the surplus water and prevent winter killing.

M. R. Littlefield advocated top-dressing our grass fields by keeping sheep. Believes in sheep raising generally.

J. A. Lawrence thinks we should sow more grass seed than is the usual custom and a greater variety of grasses. Pulverize the soil as finely as possible before sowing the grass seed but merely roll the ground after it is sown. The raising of sheep will produce grass or any other crop. Mr. Lawrence made some interesting remarks upon agriculture generally which were well received.

Edward Partridge of Stockton, spoke of the influence of dryness and moisture upon the "catch" of grass seed. Believes in pure muck as a top-dressing for grass fields but especially in muck and barnyard manure composted, as the best top dressing that can be used. It should be applied as soon as the grass is removed from the field, or in the month of August, sure. Finds wood ashes to be excellent for grass. Believes in applying manure at or near the surface of the ground in raising all cultivated crops. Condemns the use of porgy chum as a fertilizer, also the feeding of grass fields.

N. H. Mudgett believes in top dressing with a compost of muck, barnyard manure, sawdust, &c., with a liberal allowance of grass seed occasionally.

Mr. Kent of Bucksport cuts his grass early. The making of manure is the best and principal means for producing grass. We must keep alive our Farmers' Clubs as by and through them we obtain many facts and truths pertaining to farming.

The discussion was further continued by several speakers but nothing new elicited, and in the best of hopes and with resolutions for improvements in the future the meeting adjourned.

I am indebted to the Secretary, R. M. Trevett, Esq., for most of the notes from which this report is made.

G. E. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Composting Manures.

What I Have Done and How I Did It.

I bought the farm upon which I now live last April. On looking over my resources of manure I found enough under the tie-up to dress one acre pretty well. There was a fine granite cellar 40 by 50 feet under the barn but there had never been a hog in it and the scuttle through the barn floor had never been taken up.

There was nothing in process of manufacture for manure, and after planting, I don't think five loads could have been scraped up, and there was not a load of muck out of the swamp. The outlook was anything but encouraging but the case did not admit of delay or debate. Something "had got to be did" and I "went for it." First, I put three old hogs under the barn and dumped them down half a dozen loads of sods and loam, not forgetting to put in a liberal sprinkling of corn and small potatoes, and upon the top of this two loads of white birch waste. As soon as the brakes and weeds were large enough I began to put them down, and upon this, all the waste water from the house, not only upon washing days but all days. I had a cask set outside the washroom door into which the women folks put the waste, and I carried it to the cellar after the rest were done work for the day. In the mean time I kept putting in the loam as fast as I thought best, digging it over once in a while and putting in the corn. After it was time to shut up the hogs to fatten I put in four shoats. The first of November we hauled from this cellar forty loads as large as we could pile on a forty bushel cart. Also at the same time after the spring work was done I hauled twelve loads of loam and sods into the barnyard, harrowed it down fine and yarded twelve head of cattle on it nights.

I put on a load or two of the waste as often as I could get it and once a week plowed and harrowed it, sowing on a peck of plaster. Each time it was plowed it was from the center, leaving a dead furrow, and before harrowing I put two loads of loam into this furrow. The saw dust and turnings acted as a divisor and this was as fine when hauled out as any pile of manure I ever saw.

It was so very wet in the fall that the plowing and replenishing was abandoned after the first of September. On the last days of October we hauled from this yard thirty-four loads and I had put three loads on my winter wheat and flat turnips, making seventy-seven loads, and beside this I have enough in the hog pens made by the shoats through the summer, and the hogs while fattening to manure an acre of corn well. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think this worth telling of, and haven't I reason to be just a little proud? I have now four hogs in the cellar, the cattle and horses are all bedded every day, and every time they are cleaned out there is a little corn thrown in and all the waste water of every description goes there, too, and next spring the manure from the stock will be worth well nigh twice as much as it would be without the hogs.

All this has cost time, labor and *pains*—sometimes of the back and sides—and has kept me from gunning, fishing, riding round and loafing, but I have got my seventy-seven loads of manure to show for it and am fully reconciled with the privations.

I forgot to say that when snow came I had the leaves as high as the hogs' backs in the cellar. In addition to the manure I have the weeds destroyed, roadsides and fence corners cleaned up, brakes and weeds mowed in the pastures, and what otherwise would have been a nuisance made to pay better than any other farm operation. "ROOT HOG OR DIE."

For the Maine Farmer.

Buckwheat.

The term buckwheat, is derived from, or is a corruption of "Beechwheat," because its kernel so much resembles the beechnut. In England it is called "branch." Of what country it is a native, is not known. It is said to have been unknown to the Greeks and Romans. It is supposed to be a native of Central Asia, and to have been introduced into Europe, (Spain) by the Moors, sometime during the eighth century. It was early introduced into this country, as samples of American growth were sent to Holland from Manhattan Island, as early as 1626. In 1748, it was mentioned among the products of the Dutch farmers of "New Swedeland," as Pennsylvania, Delaware, and a part of New York were called. They cultivated it as provender for horses.

Buckwheat belongs to an order of herbaceous plants, containing about 700 species, nearly all of which are natives of the northern temperate zone. This order of plants is distinguished by the many joints, knots, or knees of each of its species. Rhubarb, sorrel, dock, smartweed, and knotweed, belong to the buckwheat family. There are 20 known species of knotweed in the Northern States.

There are three cultivated species of buckwheat. The common buckwheat (*Polygonum-fagopyrum*;) Tartarian buckwheat (*Polygonum-tartaricum*;) and notchweed buckwheat *Polygonum emergitnatum*.) The first is the kind chiefly grown in the United States. Italy raises the second, and China the last. It is said, "that there are *no* varieties," which is an error, as there are three, if not more, of the common, grown in New England, the *smooth*, the *rough* and the *silver-skin*.

Botanically, buckwheat belongs to an order of weeds—but in a practical classification, is added to the cereals, as its seeds have much the same quality as those of the cereals, properly, so called.

Of the three varieties, the *rough*, known as "Indian Wheat," differs from the others in flower and seed. Its blossoms are of a yellowish tinge, not quite obscure, so much so, that an unfamiliar eye can hardly tell when it is in flower. The kernel, or grain, is smaller, more irregularly shaped, and more rough or shrivelled than either of the other varieties. It is claimed that the *rough* is hardier, a better yielder, and gives more flour than either the smooth, or the silver-skin. Such, however, does not accord with our experience.

The *silver-skin* only differs from the *smooth* in the "finish" of the grain, the kernels of which have a silvery feel. Both the smooth and the silver-skin flower profusely, keeping in bloom for a month, or more. The flowers are large and expanding, and nearly white, giving a field of this grain, when in full blossom, the appearance of being snow-mantled.

The grain which matures in about seventy days from the sowing, ripens very unequally, the lateral and drooping branches keeping their flowers large and showy long after the upright ones have ripened their seed. The seeds when matured, are acutely three-angled, of a dark brownish color, and double-covered, the outside covering being a shell-like husk, with an underskirt—a yellowish film, exceedingly acrid, or bitter. The outer shell, or husk in a raw state, is entirely indigestible, and fed to animals—poultry excepted—unground, or uncooked, is decidedly hurtful. When newly harvested, if eaten freely, it sometimes produces an eruption with intense itching, and sometimes the symptoms of intoxication. It is the occasional cropping out of this *family trait* which has given prominence to an idea, that as an article of diet buckwheat is unwholesome. But the best read physicians say "that the irritation of skin which it occasionally produces *is beneficial*."

It is used for food in all the countries of Europe, except Great Britain. In America, it has been so used for more than 200 years.

It is a grain for high northern latitudes, as it is of quick growth, and is adapted to great extremes of climate. Its composition shows it to be a valuable heat-giver—hence its value as an article of food in the wintry seasons of cold climates. As it lacks in the muscle-making element, its greatest economical value is for fattening purposes, for it contains nearly six times as much of fat-formers, as of flesh-formers, and a larger proportion of fat-forming, or heat-giving elements than oats, barley, or linseed oil-cake. Of its nutritive nature or comparative value as food, 108 pounds of buckwheat flour are of the same value as 100 pounds of wheat flour, 111 of rye, or 119 of barley. While its analysis exhibits an abundance of fat-forming principles, it also shows a liberal supply of the nutritious. In 100 parts, there are of gluten, 3 parts; gum and sugar, 6 parts; starch, 48 parts; woody fibre, 21. The large amount of woody fibre it contains is good for persons of constipated habits. Eaten with molasses, buckwheat cake is good for dyspeptics.

Less than three bushels of buckwheat will give as many pounds of flour as one bushel of wheat, and an acre of land, conditioned to yield 400 pounds of wheat flour, will give 800 pounds of buckwheat flour.

It may be grown with success on almost any soil, requiring little cultivation and little of manure. Its worst "struggle for existence," is on heavy clay soils. It may be sown in latter June, after the hurry of seed-time is over, and it will ripen for cutting before the pressing work of harvest comes on.

As a bee-feed, the *smooth* is far superior to the rough variety, making a better bee-pasture than any other plant, Alsike clover excepted.

When the land is in a fair condition, half a bushel of seed is enough per acre, for broadcast sowing. The seed needs no preparation, no wash, or steep, or fussing.

At harvest time, unless one knows *the how*—much of the grain will shell out and be wasted. This is what gave rise to an idea—that buckwheat re-seeds itself, and thus becomes troublesome as a weed. If it is left to ripen, like other grain, or after being cut is left in the swath, it will shell out. The time for, and way of harvesting it; is entirely unlike that for any of the cereals. It should be cut when one-third of the seeds have ripened, which will be those on the upright branches. It should be cut in a foggy, or damp day, or early in the day when the dew is on. If cut with a scythe the swaths should immediately be raked into bunches, and so left, with occasional turning until it becomes fully ripe. If reaped, or cradled, bind into bundles, by giving the top of each bundle a twist, and stand them up in the field to dry and ripen. It dries slowly, requiring two to four weeks. It must be threshed as soon as it is stored, for when housed unthreshed, it is liable to heat. The yield is from twenty to sixty bushels to the acre. If cut before the frost has touched the straw, it is good fodder, and is relished by horses and horned cattle.

It is quite an art to grind buckwheat to make the flour palatable, for if the under husk, or second coating be mealed into the flour, it makes it as bitter as barberry bark or thorough-wort The mill stones should be so guaged as simply to crack the shell or hull, when the flour will come out in little packages, in need of no grinding to "flour it." It requires no inconsiderable shell to prepare it for eating—to "batter" for good hot cakes, or breakfast "fritters." It is a skilled cook that hits it the first time trying.

As *green fodder* for milch cows it is most excellent, far more nutritious than closely grown fodder corn. For this purpose it should be sown—three pecks per acre—as early as the middle of June, when it will be fit to feed out in August.

As a green manurial plant, it ranks next to clover. When sown to plow down to enrich the soil—the time of seeding may be delayed till after haying.

Before plowing down (which should be done when it is in full flower) give the land a top dressing of lime. Its straw, when plowed down carries into the soil carbonic acid, nitrogen, lime, potash, chlorine, and phosphoric acid, in a readily available condition to feed a succeeding crop. When buried it decomposes rapidly, and is soon converted into an enriching vegetable mold. While it is one of the best soil-renovators, it is also the very best of soil cleansers, or weed destroyer. Its large, branching tops so densely cover, or shade the soil, as to smother and eradicate foul and noxious weeds.

If buckwheat could present no other consideration, its effect in cleansing land from weeds, witch-grass, and thistles, is enough to recommend its extensive culture. S. WASSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

Meteorological Observations.

An abstract of the Meteorological Observations taken at the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, for the month of December, 1872.

Latitude 44 deg. 53 min. 10 sec. North.
Longitude 68 deg. 38 min. 57 sec. West.
Altitude above the sea, 134 feet.

	1872.		1871.
Mean temperature,	13.39		17.43
Maximum "	38.4		47.5
Minimum "	23.0		-11.5
Mean of warmest day,	3d, 34.5	4th,	40.4
" coldest "	25th, -11.

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, January 18, 1873.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within Three Months of the date of Subscription.

☞ All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has been previously sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. V. DARLING will visit Cumberland County in January.

Mr. C. S. ATER is now canvassing the county of Lincoln.

Mr. S. N. TABER is now canvassing the county of Kennebec.

Mr. A. D. FOSTER of Lakeville, Cornwallis, is now engaged in canvassing and collecting in Nova Scotia, as agent for the MAINE FARMER.

Mr. J. S. SMALL will call upon subscribers in York County during the present month.

The Chaldean Deluge.

On the fourth page of this paper, we publish a translation made by Mr. Geo. Smith of the British Museum, from certain tablets recently brought from Nineveh. Of the antiquity of these tablets there seems to be no doubt, and the inscriptions are of great importance both to the student of archeology and theology.

The translation was read before the British Achæological Society at which the distinguished antiquary, Sir Henry Rawlinson presided, and after the reading he entered into an elaborate argument to show that the present tablets were copied from those much earlier, and that while these were dated B. C. 700, the originals must have been at least a thousand years older. He also labored to prove that the "Izdubar" spoken of in this translation, was no other than "Zoroaster." The translation which we publish entire seems to give a complete account of the great flood and agrees essentially with the account given in Genesis.

The slabs on which these inscriptions are found are of a gray stone, and are covered with wedge-shaped letters. Those of our readers who have visited the picture gallery at Bowdoin College must have noticed the large slabs which almost cover one end of the gallery and which came from the site of ancient Nineveh. The letters are deep and sharply cut, though some of them, from the long lapse of years since they were engraved, have become defaced.

The tradition of a flood which covered the face of the earth and destroyed man and beast is as wide spread as the human species.

Geologists have found it difficult to account for such a flood and some of them have labored to disprove the idea, but these traditions which agree in all the essentials, and yet seem to be entirely independent of each other, point to a time when the windows of heaven were opened and the rain descended and all the inhabitants of the earth perished except such as took refuge in the ark or box as it is called in Genesis, though the Chaldeans more properly called it a ship.

In Grecian History and Mythology two floods are recorded, viz: that of Deucalion and that of Ogyges. In the former it is said that all the inhabitants of the earth perished except a few who escaped to the tops of the highest mountains.

Humbolt in his researches in Mexico, found paintings commemorative of a flood, among five distinct races which inhabited Mexico previous to its conquest by Spain. As in the Mosaic account, it was related that the ark rested on the top of a mountain and that Coxcox (Noah) sent out birds on the subsiding of the waters. The Indians also have a tradition of a flood, but they claim that it took place during the lifetime of the first man.

Berosus, a Chaldean historian, relates that a great flood occurred in the days of Xisuthrus and that the gods gave him warning and directed him to build a ship and put on board different kinds of animals, and then embark himself, after having offered up prayers for mankind. The traditions of the sending out of the birds are given, with slight variations, as they are in other accounts. Xisuthrus is said to have written a history of this flood and to have buried it at Sippara, where it was subsequently found by the founder of Babylon. According to Berosus the ark or ship existed in his time and was then on the Kindist mountains.

The Phœnicians, Syrians, Phrygians and the Sibylline oracles have preserved traditions of a flood in Persia, India and China.

The Chinese have an account of a flood very much as it is found in Genesis.

The Koran takes its account partly from Persian tradition and partly from the Bible.

The Feejee Islanders have a tradition of a flood which submerged their island, from which only eight persons escaped.

It is very difficult to account for all these traditions which differ only sufficient to prove them to be separate and independent accounts, if, as some contend, no such event has ever taken place.

The discovery of Mr. Smith, which is the most minute and detailed account of a flood, which has preceded it, is also the most valuable support which the narative as recorded by Moses, has yet received.

☞ Already Portland has an Allen line of steamships from Liverpool direct, and a Dominion line from Liverpool via Bostop, and now she is to have still another one from London via Boston called the "Temperley Line," the first steamer, the Medway, leaving that port on January 16th, Boston, February 16th, and Portland, February 22d. The steamers will run fortnightly. The next steamer, the Thames, will leave London, January 30th. Both steamers are of iron, bark rigged and large. Among the other boats of the line are the Niger, Nile, Tweed and St. Lawrence. If, with her present facilities, Portland is considered as doing sufficient business to employ three lines of ocean steamers, what facilities may she not afford, and how great a commerce may she not possess, when her lines of railway to the West are in full operation?

PENOBSCOT INDIANS. There appears to be a desire on the part of the Penobscot tribe of Indians to abandon a wild, roving life, and make their home a permanent place of abode. They have made improvements on their houses, with money saved from their little sales of baskets and other wares at the watering places during the summer. Horses, cows and oxen are owned by different members of the tribe. The trust fund of the tribe amounts to about $71,000, the interest on which, at six per cent., being about $4,200, supports the poor, furnishes them with medicine, medical attendance, defrays their funeral expenses, and provides for the spring distribution to all the tribe, of corn, flour, pork, and molasses.

☞ The Committee on Change of Names have been weighed on hay scales and it is found that their aggregate weight is 1,722 pounds. The committee numbers seven, and consequently the average weight of each member is 246 pounds. Walker of Bridgton, is the light weight of the committee, who tips the beam at 150, and Randall of Island Falls, is the heavy man, who turns the scale at 370 pounds, and he don't consider himself in the best of flesh either. Lincoln of Dennysville, weighs 270 pounds, Manson of Pittsfield 250, Egery of Bangor 246, Rounds of Minot 236, and Wood of Bangor 200.

☞ The East Jefferson Cheese Factory Association was organized last fall, Luther M. Kennedy President, J. J. H. Hoffses Secretary. Proposals for building the factory will be received next Saturday.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Agreeably to call, the members of the Maine State Agricultural Society to the number of about twenty-five, met in the Agricultural Room at the State House, Wednesday forenoon, at 10 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Samuel Wasson of Ellsworth. In the absence of the Secretary, on motion of Seward Dill of Phillips, the Society proceeded to the election of permanent Secretary.

Hon. Samuel Wasson was unanimously elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

Vice President, W. P. Wingate of Bangor, took the chair.

The next business in order was the report of the Treasurer, Mr. William P. Hubbard of Bangor. From the report it appears that the Society has paid out during the year, $16,815.-09. Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, $178.25. Full amount of liabilities, $1,011.-25. Warrants unpaid, $223.91. Due on 2.35 and 2.40 purses, now under protest, $325.-00. Estimated value of the property of the society, including stalls, fixtures, etc., at Bangor, $2500. Report was accepted.

The auditor, Warren Percival, made a very encouraging statement in regard to the finances. The Trustees had borrowed $3000, and were negotiating for $1000 more. They have faith in the people, and are confident that everything will come out right. They have paid out money as fast as it has come to their hands, and not put it into their pockets or into the bank. He assured the friends of the society that all the outstanding premiums will be paid in a few days. Backed up by the good people of Bangor, who have guarranteed $2000, and the people of the State, the Trustees are looking forward with courage to the next fair. It certainly can't rain harder or be muddier than last year.

Hon. Rufus Prince of Turner was unanimously elected President and the following persons trustees:

Seward Dill of Phillips.
W. P. Wingate of Bangor.
P. W. Ayer of Freedom.

At a meeting of the board of Trustees, W. P. Wingate of Bangor was chosen Vice President, and Warren Percival of Vassalboro, Auditor.

CITY GOSSIP. There is to be a Masonic Levee at Granite Hall, commencing on the 5th of February, to continue three evenings. An attractive programme will be presented each evening. This Levee is under the joint direction of the two Masonic Lodges in this city, and the proceeds are to go for the erection of a Hall.—The Governor has re-appointed Elias Milliken and J. M. Haynes as members of his Military Staff.—Capt. Woodfin, Secretary of the Military Asylum has been temporarily assigned to duty at Hampton, Va.—Gov. Perham lectured before the Reform Club Saturday evening, to a good audience.—Mrs. Turner, who was found dead in an open field in Salem, Franklin Co., last week, was the mother of Daniel and W. H. Turner of this city. Her death is supposed to have been the result of heart disease.—Mr. Charles Kenison, master car builder at the works of the Maine Central R. R. Co., has invented a platform which, while it has all the improvements of the Miller platform, excels that in other respects, and promises to be a valuable invention.—The Sprague Company manufactured 111,000 yards of cloth during the past week.—The new boarding house of the Sprague Co. is about completed, and will soon receive its furniture and be ready for business.—The Temple Concert this (Thursday) evening, and Miss Anna E. Dickinson tomorrow evening.—Petitions are in circulation for a Convention in favor of Woman Suffrage to be holden in this city on the 29th inst.—Tuesday was a warm, bright day, and the streets and highways were thronged with sleighs.—The scholars connected with the St. Catherine School, at Augusta, took a sleigh-ride to Gardiner on Tuesday afternoon last. It took two double teams to haul them, and all appeared to enjoy the ride.

☞ Stokes claims that he is pressed to conviction on account of his "respectability." The acts from which he is best known to the public, are drunkenness, wife desertion, stock swindling, debauchery with abandoned women, and lastly murder. A man guilty of all these could hardly be "respectable" outside of New York city. His only claim to respectability is in having a rich father, and this appears to have availed him but little, except to insure him a fair trial. We do not believe in capital punishment, but it is better than none at all, and so we hope Stokes will be punished according to the laws in force where his crime was committed.

☞ The ladies of the Winthrop street Universalist Society are making elaborate preparations for the annual Fair and Levee, to come off during the second week in February. A popular drama is in course of rehearsal by the Young Folks' Union, an auxilliary association connected with the Sabbath School, whose performances on former occasions have won much commendation, and other novelties will be added, all of which will make one of the most attractive and interesting entertainments ever offered in this city.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT. The Boston *Advertiser* bestows merited praise upon the efforts of Mr. Atkins of this State to promote fish culture. It says, "the national commissioner expresses the intention of giving nearly his whole share toward restocking the rivers of Maine, and that State deserves them, if for no other reason, for giving to the country so practical and useful a naturalist as Mr. Atkins."

☞ At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Augusta, the following Directors were re-elected: Geo. W. Stanley, Jos. H. Williams, J. A. Sanborn, Thos. Lambard, D. A. Cony. Subsequently at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Col. G. W. Stanley was re-elected President of the Bank, a position he has held for many years with distinguished ability. Israel Boothby was re-appointed Cashier.

☞ The services of Rev. Mr. Penney, pastor of the Free Baptist Church in this city, seem to be in good demand, judging from the fact that he has declined two calls within the last two weeks. The first was from Lynn, Mass., and the other from Lewiston. Besides being an excellent pastor, Mr. Penney is a good citizen, earnest and active in every good work, and we are pleased that he has decided to remain in this city.

☞ The Temple Quartette from the Masonic Temple, Boston, assisted by Mrs. Mabel Burnham who has just returned from several years' study in Europe, will give a concert at Granite Hall, this (Thursday) evening. Mr. Howard Dow will preside at the piano. This will doubtless be one of the most agreeable entertainments of the season. Reserved tickets may be had at the Eastern Express office.

☞ Miss Anna E. Dickinson, the most popular female lecturer in the United States, will speak at Granite Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 17—subject, "What's to Hinder." Admission 35 cents; reserved seats fifty cents, to be had at the Eastern Express office. Secure your tickets early. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

☞ The regular Annual session of the Maine Board of Agriculture commenced at Winthrop Tuesday and will continue four days. The following officers were elected: President, Warren Percival; Vice President, Louis Adams, and Secretary, S. L. Boardman.

☞ Applications for space at the Vienna International exhibition or for information, may be addressed to Hon. I. Washburn, Jr., of Portland, the member of the committee from Maine, and the proper blanks will be forwarded at once. The expense of exhibiting will be, in the Industrial Palace, 50 cents per square foot.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. The State Temperance Convention assembled at Meonian Hall in this city at 12 o'clock Wednesday. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Joshua Nye, who nominated Hon. N. G. Hichborn of Stockton as temporary chairman.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed which subsequently reported as follows: President, Gov. Sidney Perham; Vice Presidents, A. P. Morrill, Neal Dow, N. G. Hichborn, O. G. Hall, H. F. Tollman, John S. Kimball, Geo. E. Brickett, E. W. Stetson.

Secretaries, B. F. Hamilton, Biddeford, Geo. E. Brackett, Belfast.

Governor Perham was notified of his election and on taking the chair addressed the Convention in a brief but appropriate speech.

Committees were appointed on appointing a State Committee and on resolutions, consisting of one from each county.

During the intervals of business the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Stevens of Parkman, Cousins of Hallowell, Martin of Augusta and others. An interesting session was held in the evening at which speeches were made by Gov. Perham and several others. The Convention will close this evening but fs in session as we go to press.

COUNTY ITEMS. On Monday last, while S. Saulsbury of Pittston, employed at the lower ice houses of the Knickerbocker Company, was driving a nail, it flew, striking Mr. S. in the left eye, entirely destroying the sight and causing an ugly wound. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Charles Barker, employed at same place, stuck a pick in his arm, and inflicted a wound that will lay him up for some time.—At a meeting of the Legislative Committee on Towns, Thursday afternoon, Jan. 23d, was assigned for a hearing of parties in case of Winthrop and Manchester, on petition of Reuben T. Jones and others of Winthrop, that certain islands in Cobbosseecontee pond be set off from Manchester and annexed to Winthrop. The same committee will give a hearing on the 21st in the Limington-Limerick set off case.—The Gardiner *Reporter* says that a Mr. Moody of Whitefield appeared on the street Friday with the carcass of a deer shot the day previous by him in the north part of Whitefield, near Jefferson. He reports this game quite plenty in that section, he, in company with another party, having scared up thirteen on this occasion, and succeeded in getting two of them, one alive, but it coming on dark he could not get the live one home and was obliged to kill it.—The *Mail* learns that the citizens of West Waterville are quite generally signing a remonstrance against the proposed division of the town.—The stone-cutters of Hallowell will give a ball at Wilson Hall on Friday evening.—At a meeting of Maine Commandery, No. 1, of Gardiner, at Masonic Hall, on Friday evening of last week, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: G. M. Holmes, E. C.; A. Bailey, Gen.; J. D. White, Capt. Gen.; D. R. R. Williams, Prelate; O. G. Walghren, S. W.; Martin Horn, J. W.; S. S. Tibbetts, Treas.; G. N. Johnson, Recorder.—A nice little boy, son of Mr. John Lasselle of Waterville, had a narrow escape a week ago, in being run over by the side-walk snow-plow. He was carried in senseless and with several small bruises, but in a few hours was as good as new.—The public library of Gardiner is in a most prosperous condition, and is a blessing to the entire community.—It is the opinion of those who travel considerably, that Farmingdale furnishes the best highway in the county.—Messrs. Bodwell & Wilson of Hallowell, have recently received five cars, built expressly for them at the Patten car works in Bath, where they have contracted for quite a number. The cars are painted in fine style and bear the words "Hallowell Granite Company."—At a meeting of the leading business men and others, of Clinton Village, for the purpose of establishing and encouraging some sort of manufacturing, it was decided to erect a good and substantial building, for a shoe factory, to be located in the most convenient site in the village, provided reliable parties can be procured with sufficient capital to take the building for ten years, at a reasonable rental, and enter into the shoe manufacturing, and also to agree to buy the building at the expiration of said ten years.—The new school house in Winthrop is to be dedicated with appropriate exercises on Thursday, Jan. 16th, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. There will be an address from Hon. Warren Johnson, Superintendent of Schools; and the Governor is expected to be present and make some remarks.—The city authorities of Hallowell have employed Drs. Cole and Nutting to vaccinate those who desire, at the city's expense.

HORRIBLE DEATH. Mr. George M. Brown, was riding up from Castine one day last week, when about half way between that town and Bucksport he noticed a broad trail of fresh blood in the middle of the road. Whipping up his horse he drove rapidly on nearly an eighth of a mile, the blood appearing more fresh as he proceeded, until he caught up with an empty wood-sled on which a man lay on his face, while the oxen attached were walking at a brisk pace. He drove by and stopped the cattle, and on going to the sled, saw that the man's head hung between the rails, and his face, which lay on the road, had been completely divested of skin and flesh by dragging over the ice and frozen snow, so that it was utterly unrecognizable. The man was dead, though still warm, and it was evident that he had either fallen forward in a fit, or been thrown down by a sudden jolt of the sled, his head, as before stated, dropping between the rails, and his face dragging until mutilated in the horrible manner mentioned. Mr. Brown extricated the body, and on taking it to the nearest house, ascertained that it was Mr. Abraham Stover of Penobscot, a man about 62 years of age, who had been hauling wood that day, and was probably returning for a load when he met with the accident which resulted in his death.

☞ A family in Portland, named Pettingill, has lately suffered from the ravages of the small pox in a most remarkable and painful degree. About two weeks ago the mother died of the disease in the hospital, and an unmarried sister, who nursed her in her illness, subsequently fell a victim to the same disease. On Sunday 5th, the daughter, aged 24, fell down stairs and injured her spine. The physician attributed the pain in her back, to the effect of her fall, and could discover no indications of small pox. But public suspicion attached to the case and the house was placed under a ban. People avoided it, but food was brought and placed within reach of the inmates. Thursday morning, a son, aged 18, who had shared his sister's seclusion, came running out of the house exclaiming that his sister was dead. No persuasion could induce him to re-enter the house, and when last seen he was crossing a bridge leading into the country. The city physician was summoned, and on entering the house found the girl dead and broken out with a most malignant form of small pox, and the body was buried by the side of the mother and aunt, near the small pox hospital.

☞ Mr. A. A. Latham, a well-known conductor on the Grand Trunk rail-road, died at his residence in Yarmouth on Sunday last, from the bursting of a blood vessel. He had been in the employment of the Company since the road was first opened, most of the time as conductor, but for two or three years as train dispatcher at the Portland depot. He was a native of Norway and, before the Atlantic and St. Lawrence rail-road was built, he drove a stage between Portland and Bethel.

☞ Monday morning was intensely cold, the mercury indicating from 20 to 26 degrees minus, in many places in Maine. At Waterville 20; at Skowhegan 26; at Kendall's Mills 24; at Lewiston 15.

☞ Mr. Penney has provided for a course of lectures at the Free Baptist Church in this city. W. W. Thomas, Jr., Hon. Nelson Dingley, and other lecturers have already been engaged.

Death of Napoleon III.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, late Emperor of the French, closed his eventful life at the place of his exile at Chiselhurst, a small town 40 miles from London, on Thursday of last week, at 10 o'clock A. M. His death was very sudden, and took even his physicians by surprise. A few days before, a surgical operation was performed for the removal of calculi, and the patient bore it well and seemed to be comfortable afterwards, until Wednesday when he grew worse and sank very rapidly until death supervened as before stated. His son, who was sent for when the operation was performed, had been sent back to his school and did not arrive until after his father had breathed his last. The Ex-Empress Eugenie was present throughout the closing scenes and was so prostrated that she fainted when she knew that her husband was no more.

The deceased was the youngest son of Louis King of Holland, and Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine. He was born in the palace of the Tuilleries in Paris, in 1808, and was sixty-five years old when he died.

Few men have had greater extremes of fortune or led more eventful lives. He was born when his illustrious uncle, the great Napoleon, was in the zenith of his power and had made kings of all his brothers. The marriage of Hortense with the emperor's youngest brother, Louis, was one of his arbitrary measures and against the wishes of both of the parties more directly interested. The marriage was an unhappy one and husband and wife lived for most of the time apart. After the second banishment of his uncle, Louis Napoleon was taken to Germany, Switzerland and Rome, accompanied by his tutor, and also studied at a military school. He frequently asked permission to return to France but was refused. In 1831 he with his brother took a prominent part in the revolution in Italy and was banished. The next year, the Duke of Reichstadt died, which left Louis Napoleon the legitimate successor of his uncle. From that time he commenced scheming for the French throne, but was not successful till after many years of effort. He wrote books hoping by this means to win the fickle French to restore his house, or at least to adopt a Republican form of Government. In 1836 he came to Strasbourg and in imitation of his illustrious uncle, proclaimed a revolution, which however failed, and he was taken prisoner and banished to the United States. He spent a year in this country, doing nothing, and then went to Switzerland to close the eyes of his mother. From Switzerland he went to England, where, near his native, land he eagerly watched movements and developments across the channel. In 1840 he landed at Boulogne with a handful of followers and again set up his banner, but was easily overcome, taken prisoner and sentenced for life to the Fortress of Ham. He remained in prison for six years, writing books, &c., when he escaped in the guise of an English laborer and again went to England. In the revolution of 1848, when Louis Phillipe was deposed and fled to England, Louis Napoleon was chosen deputy of the French Assembly and again appeared in France. Lamartine, who was the republican leader, fearing his influence, sought to have him banished, but failed. In 1850 he defeated Lamartine in the popular election for President of the Republic, and was duly inducted into that high office. While he was thus ostensibly supporting the French Republic, he was really preparing for the restoration of the Empire.

In 1852, a new Constitution was adopted and titles of nobility created. In November of the same year, the people were asked to vote on the question of the revival of imperial dignity to be bestowed upon the President, and having everything prepared, the voting was a mere farce, and of course the decision was in accordance with his desires. He was declared Emperor under the title of Napoleon III, and immediately assumed the purple. His conduct on that occasion has been greatly censured and is defensible only on the ground of self defence. For three years he had constantly quarreled with his enemies who were determined to be rid of him and in the struggle both disregarded their oaths and paid no heed to the provisions of the constitution. Success was with the President and from that time for twenty years he governed France as it was never ruled before, and showed himself to be greater in diplomacy than the First Napoleon was in war.

In 1853 he married the Countess of Teba, a woman of remarkable beauty, and who proved to be singularly fitted for the high and trying position to which she was exalted by this alliance. In 1856 she bore him a son who still lives and is now the hope of those who desire a restoration of the Napoleonic dynasty to the French throne.

During his reign he has fought successfully against Russia and Austria. In the former war, he was aided by England. His efforts to found an empire in Mexico failed and brought down upon him the hatred and contempt of the American people. His war with Prussia, his defeat and exile are yet fresh in the minds of our readers.

In his ambitious schemes for the aggrandizement of his family, Louis Napoleon was thoroughly selfish and unscrupulous; yet he has left his mark upon the age and especially upon France, and the meed of greatness is accorded him by all. He did more to develop the resources of France than any of his predecessors had done, and the internal improvements conceived and directed by him will be his most enduring monument. He was the most learned and intelligent monarch in Europe, and a vigorous and graceful writer.

His death created a profound sensation among his relatives and personal friends, but beyond that it had but little effect. Eugenie proclaims herself regent during the minority of her son, but it is not probable that either of them will ever rule over France.

MAINE ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON. The Washington *Star* has the following account of the opening reception of the Maine Association in that city last Tuesday evening:

The opening reception of the season of the Maine State Association was held last evening at Masonic Hall, and brought together a notable array of bright and good-looking men and women, such as the Dirigo State has the credit of furnishing to the country at large. The assemblage was not altogether of Maine people, but other States and sections of the country were brilliantly represented, and the affair was exceedingly enjoyable and interesting. Judge Snell introduced Hon. William P. Frye, of Maine, who made a happy little opening speech, well sustaining the reputation this young Congressman brings here for ability and eloquence. In the course of his remarks he said if Maine were to sound her bugle-call for her sons to return to her boundaries, every section of this broad domain would yield some of its most useful and ornamental members of society. The last census may show that the population of this State had decreased since the year 1860, and if it was true it was undoubtedly due to this fact, that so many of the successful men of other states belong to the glorious State of Maine. After the speech-making, dancing was entered upon with spirit and kept up for some hours, with a vastly agreeable interlude in the shape of a regular old-fashioned Maine supper.

A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE. A dispatch from Bombay says a report reached that city that a terrible earthquake occurred at Soonghur, a town of India in a detached district of the Barada Dominions, 114 miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the surrounding country, but it is feared that there has been much additional loss of life.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Mayor Kingsbury has received two offers from two ladies of Hallowell in regard to the location of the Maine Industrial School for Girls. One offers $4000 in cash and a house nicely fitted and furnished, in all about $10,000 worth of property, if the institution is located in that place. The other offers a fine site with buildings thereon ample for the inception of the enterprise. A meeting of the Directors will shortly be called at Augusta to consider the subject.

For the Maine Farmer.

Our State---No. 5.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13, 1873.

With this communication I send you four samples of paper now manufactured at Yarmouth, by Mr. Locke, of the firm of Locke, Twitchell & Co., Portland. These samples are manufactured entirely from the kinds of wood as marked respectively—White-birch, Fir, Hemlock and Spruce.

The main particulars of the process are as follows:—After the bark is removed the wood is cut into small blocks by sawing, to the size of about two inches long by three-eighths inches square. These blocks are received to the amount of one and one-half cords, into a revolving iron boiler, sixteen feet long by seven feet diameter. A pipe is introduced into the boiler, which is kept slowly revolving, and a certain kind of alkali is forced into the wood, under immense pressure by steam power, through the pipe. When the wood is sufficiently saturated the alkali is drawn from the boiler, and the wood is introduced into a boiler within a boiler. Steam is then introduced into the space between the boilers, which is called the sweating process.

The wood and the knots in the wood are now reduced to a soft pulp, from the treatment received. A large vat now receives the soft, pulpy blocks, and a stream of water is introduced, and the whole incorporated into a soft mass. It is then drained by a seive-like arrangement, put into beaters and washed until free from gluten, then sized and run into paper. The whole process of transformation from the wood into the manufactured paper occupies only about five hours time.

Spruce wood makes a very good quality of paper for numerous purposes, as you will see from the quality of the sample sent you. Orders are now being filled from this mill, among which some will be used for the manufacture of envelopes.

Pulp from poplar wood has heretofore been used in the manufacture of paper by mixing, but in this process the fibre is retained, making a paper of great strength and tenacity. It is believed that fine qualities of printing and writing paper will yet be produced from wood alone. A royalty is charged by the holders of the patent, for each ton manufactured. One and one-half cords of wood make one ton of paper.

Those who study and are interested in the industrial economy of our State will at once see in this a growing branch of manufacture, for which our facilities are peculiarly favorable.

On a visit last week to your subscribers in Cape Elizabeth, I obtained the following items of interest. C. E. Jordan was engaged in hauling to Portland market his crop of fifty tons of cabbage, raised on three acres of ground. Price, $40 per ton, making $2,000 for that item. He also raised 350 bushels onions, besides a lot of potatoes, turnips &c. His farm borders on the broad ocean, giving him the advantage of securing kelp and other sea weeds in large quantity, which for cabbage in particular is a special manure. It is considered nearly as valuable for other crops, and the farmers at the Cape are not slow in availing themselves of the privileges of their extensive coast line for sea dressing. It is spread upon the land and plowed under, at all seasons, and sometimes spread upon snow in winter and plowed under the ensuing spring. Mr. J. N. Wheeler, on his home farm and on Richmond's Island, for which he has a lease, and from which he gets seventy-five tons of hay, raised last season over fifty tons of cabbage. Abia Chamberlain reports $400 worth of cabbage from three-quarters of an acre, and many others about equally good results. A. Wheeler has made a specialty of early potatoes, hoes twice, and when through second hoeing plants turnips between the rows, by which two crops are secured, and the turnip crop often brings the most money.

Many others do likewise, with equally good results. Much attention is paid in procuring good seed, many raising their own, their finest products being selected for that purpose. Many estimate the cabbage crop of the Cape last season at $100,000. Some of the crop goes to Cuba, but most of last season's crop goes to Boston, where it is sold at about $50 per ton.

Simon Jordan & Sons sold $800 worth of strawberries the past season, while perhaps thirty others in Cape Elizabeth supply the Portland market with more or less boxes of this wholesome and delicious fruit. Scott D. Jordan has been the pioneer in cultivating horse-radish, which is put up in glass jars by G. Simonton & Co., Portland. He has now on hand one and one-half tons of the root raised by himself, which he values at about ten cents per pound, and 75,000 sets, part of which he will plant himself, and sell the rest to any who wish to try their hand at the business. Some of the other raisers of this wholesome root are J. M. Robinson, one ton last season, and Capt. Deering of the steamer Lewiston, who has a large lot now in the ground, which will be dug up in the spring. It is said to be of better quality to lie in the ground during winter. Capt. D. has a pair of double-winged geese, which are interesting specimens of the feathered tribe. They were hatched from eggs found in a nest near the shore at Jonesport. Their yank are not like the geese which fly over in spring and autumn, but their shape and color closely resemble them. One part of the wing does not fold up, but hangs loosely by the side. Their progeny is anxiously looked for the coming season by the boys. Who can name them? Cape Elizabeth with all is a very interesting town. It has added 1800 to its population during the past ten years. It has dry docks, Rolling mills, Kerosene factory, Cumberland Bone factory, Reform School, and Clam-banks at Spurwink, which are available all winter. Its summer hotels and boarding-houses are in high repute, and its sojourners in summer are yearly increasing.

All are cheerful with the prospect of a general revival of business the coming season. The ground is well covered with snow in all parts of the State, and the coming hay crop will probably be large.

Large preparations for shipbuilding are being made all along the coast.

We hope our wise men at Augusta this winter will provide for a Geological Survey and Bureau of Statistics, and that our "Ship of State" may sail upon a higher plane in the future than formerly. V. D.

THE CONNECTICUT MURDERESS. The New Haven papers publish an account of Mrs. Sherman, who is now in prison, convicted of the murder of her husband and step children. Her story, narrated to Capt. Webster, jailer at New Haven, is substantially as follows:

She was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1825; was orphaned at an early age; joined the Methodist church, at the age of 17, and married Edward S. Struck. Soon after he became a policeman at Yorkville, and being taken sick, on account of discharge from the force, she poisoned him to get rid of him after he became crosy. Mrs. Sherman is a very ignorant woman, and can hardly read or write. She can give no dates to speak of. She afterwards poisoned her two children, so that they should not be a burden to her. She was not suspected of these murders. Next she moved to Litchfield, Conn., married one Dennis Hulbart, and not liking him as a husband, poisoned him. She was not suspected here. She went to Derby, and married a man of considerable property named Sherman, after acting as his housekeeper some time. They had two children. These she determined to poison and did so, though she did not intend to poison her husband. She asserts that he took the poison (arsenic) by mistake instead of saleratus, which he was accustomed to put in his cider before drinking. She herself was nearly dead once from taking some cider in which he had placed arsenic, thinking it was saleratus. In brief, she owns up to poisoning two husbands and four children, but asserts she did not poison Sherman, for which crime she is to be sentenced this week.

☞ The contract for grading the Lewiston and Auburn Railroad has been accorded to Messrs. P. Murray & Son of Lewiston, and the masonry to Ira Andrews of Biddeford.

Maine Legislature.

The Legislature has been engaged during the past week in the reception of petitions and their reference to the appropriate commitees. But little business upon which final action can be had, will come before the Legislature until the committees begin to report.

There seems to be the usual number of applications for private legislation, and from the manner in which the members attack the statues, there is danger that the present revision will be of but little value after the close of the present session.

The precedent established at the last session, of voting to each member a copy of the revised Statutes, has been eagerly seized upon, and persons who have been here for three or four years will soon be able to go into the retail trade. This is a needless and extravagant expenditure and ought to have gone with the postage stamp order.

The order passed the first week, providing that subcommittees should visit the State institutions instead of the whole committee, was indefinitely postponed in the Senate and the House receded and concurred. Members could not easily forego the privileges, for which they had so earnestly sought, of taking a pleasant trip to Orono, Thomaston and Cape Elizabeth, at the expense of the State.

In the Senate, Thursday, the Committee to which the matter was referred reported the subdivisions of the Governor's message which were referred to the appropriate committees.

A bill was introduced providing that all rail roads in this State shall use the Miller Platform and the Westinghaus Brake.

An order was introduced looking to the conversion of the new chapel at the Insane Hospital into rooms for the accommodations of private boarders, and a bill to continue pensions to disabled soldiers.

In the House a large number of petitions, orders and bills were referred which we shall notice more particularly when they are reported from the committees.

In the Senate, on Friday, a bill was read and assigned, incorporating the Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches.

A resolve was reported directing the Secretary of State to contract for seven hundred copies of the Maine State Year Book.

Bills were reported in favor of improvement of the channel of the Androscoggin river between Lisbon and Lewiston; for amendment of charter of the Madagascar Dam Company; to incorporate the Auburn Central Manufacturing Company; relating to the killing of birds, including sparrows and orioles among the birds which shall not be killed; relating to banks and banking.

In the House Mr. Knowlton introduced an order looking to the repeal of the cider law.

The order for the distribution of the Revised Statutes among the members passed by yeas 80, nays 49.

Petitions were presented from the Directors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad for increase of Capital Stock, and a large number in favor of a charter for a railroad from Portland to Bath.

But little business was transacted in either branch Saturday. An order has passed the House and is tabled in the Senate providing for final adjournment on the 14th of February.

A bill to correct an error in the Revised Statutes providing that Justices of the Peace may administer oaths was passed under a suspension of the rules.

On Monday there was a thin attendance and the business transacted was not of great importance. The following bills were read and assigned: An act authorizing Daniel Keene and others to erect and maintain a wharf in the tide waters of the town of Brewer; an act to repeal chapter 515 of the private and special laws of 1871 relating to the duties of the constable of the town of Whitefield; an act authorizing Philip D. Yates et als., to maintain a wharf in the town of Bristol; an act authorizing the County Commissioners for the county of Franklin to re-assess certain taxes; and the act to amend the charter of Bates College was enacted.

In the House a large batch of petitions were referred which will be duly noticed.

Mr. Weeks introduced an order looking to special punishment for those who place obstructions upon railroads.

In the Senate on Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Harmon of Washington, the report of the committee on Interior Waters, on the petition of Wm. Duren et als. against sawdust being allowed to go into the St. Croix river, was taken from the files of the last legislature, and referred to the committee on Interiors Waters.

Mr. Smith from the committee on Interior Waters, on bill an act authorizing the inhabitants of the town of Addison to build a bridge across Pleasant river, chap. 22, special laws of 1842, reported that the same ought to pass; read and assigned.

In the House the Speaker appointed Special Committees:

ON IMMIGRATION: Messrs. Milliken, Randall of Island Falls, King, Haley, Reed, Coburn and Rand.

ON JAIL SYSTEM: Messrs. Mortland, Gifford, Vinton, Alley, Egery, Putnam and Cushman.

ON BIENNIAL SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE: Messrs. Lord, Cary, Keegan, Croswell, Campbell, Webb of Lowell, Barrow, Robbins of Deer Isle, Mayhew, Jones, and Mason of Searsmont.

Mr. Vinton reported on a new draft bill incorporating the Coburn Land Co.

Mr. Rand presented the petition of Ansel Moody and 12 others of Hamlin Grant Plantation that said plantation may be annexed to the town of Woodstock. Referred to the Committee on Towns.

Mr. Knight presented the petition of R. K. Durham and others of Woodstock in aid of the same.

Mr. Coburn from the Committee on Towns on petition, reported bill an act to incorporate the town of Kingman.

SUICIDE IN ELLSWORTH. The *American* states that on Thursday afternoon last, Mary Abby Nason, about 19 years of age, was found in convulsions, at the house of Mr. Jesse Moore, and died in about four hours. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that she died from the effects of a dose of oil of cedar. Miss Nasonwas to have been married on Saturday last, and had been very busy making preparations for the event, at Mr. Moore's residence.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE. The Committee on Education will meet Wednesday afternoons of each week; the Railroad Committee, Wednesday and Friday afternoons; on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance, Tuesdays; on Commerce, Wednesdays; on Fisheries, Wednesdays; on Interior Waters, Tuesdays and Thursdays; on Towns, Tuesdays and Thursdays; on Banks, Wednesday.

Items of Maine News.

The Lubec Savings Bank has declared its first annual dividend of three per cent.

There is a temperance revival in Pembroke, originating with the hardest drinkers in town.

A deer was caught and killed in Orono last Wednesday.

There are 900 men at work in the Dix Island quarries at present.

Charles Carleton of Woodland raised this year 140 bushels of oats and peas, machine measure, on two acres of land.

The Katahdin Iron Works are going into operation again. They are advertising for wood and workmen.

There is a movement among the physicians of Androscoggin county to establish a public hospital in Auburn.

Mr. Frank Robinson, aged 28, of Sabattus, died on Tuesday, from disease contracted while in the army.

The Camden Herald says that Mr. Decrow and Capt. Bailey of that town will build a three masted schooner the present season.

The Chronicle says that A. K. P. Green, of Temple, a member of the Legislature of 1872, died Jan. 8th.

The Chronicle says the present income of Little Blue school, at Farmington, is $2500 per annum greater than ever before.

The Journal says that Mr. C. McKenny has purchased the public house at Turner, known as the Traveller's House.

The Journal says that the aldermen of Lewiston have passed an ordinance forbidding the erection of wooden buildings on Lisbon street.

There are two or three cases of small-pox at Ellsworth. At Milbridge the disease has subsided.

Capt. Phillip Gilkey, a prominent citizen of Searsport, Me

The Maine Farmer: An Agricultural and Family Newspaper.

The Markets.

Cattle Markets.

AT WATERTOWN, MEDFORD AND BRIGHTON.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

At market for the current week—Cattle 1687; Sheep and Lambs 11,625; Swine 14,100; number of Western Cattle 1446. Northern Cattle and Working Oxen and Milch Cows, 235; Eastern Cattle, 16.

Prices of Beef Cattle, per 100 lbs. live weight. Extra quality $6 25a7 75; second quality $6 25a7 00; third quality $6 25a6 75; poorest grade of coarse Oxen, Bulls, &c., $3 75a4 25.

Brighton Hides— 9½c per lb. Brighton Tallow 6a6½c per lb.

Country Hides—9c per lb. Country Tallow 5a5½c per lb.

Calf Skins—16a20c per lb. Sheep Skins $1 50a2 25; Lamb Skins $1 50a2 25 each.

The supply of Cattle from the West this week was not quite so large as that of one week ago. There were but few lots of extra Cattle among them, most of which were taken at a commission. There were but few Cattle sold at our highest quotations. Cattle cost from ¼ c je per lb. higher at Albany than they did last week, and drovers have found it hard work to sell Beeves this week to realize a profit from them. The large supply of Chicago Beef, which has been shipped to Boston of late, has a tendency to make the common grades of Cattle dull, many country dealers preferring dead Beef, which is sold at low prices.

Working Oxen—A few pair each week is all that the market requires at this season of the year. We quote sales of 1 pr, girth 6 ft 10 in, $180; 1 pr, 6 ft 10 in, $200; 1 pr, 7 ft, $205; 1 pr, 6½ ft, $190; 1 pr 6½ ft, $145.

Store Cattle—Nearly all the small Cattle brought into market are bought up to slaughter. Not much call for Stores.

Milch Cows—There has been a fair supply of late of Cows in market, prices ranging from $25 a $90 per head. There are but a few extra or fancy breed of Cows offered in market for sale.

Sheep and Lambs—The supply for the past week is the largest of any week before for a long time one dealer owning 6000 head, all for his slaughter establishment, Western Sheep and Lambs cost, delivered at Brihton, from 6¼ a 8¢ pe. lb.

Swine—No Store Pigs in market. Fat Hogs—14,100 at market; prices 5¢ per lb.

Wool Market.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.

There has been quite an active demand for Wool, and we notice a firmer feeling for desirable lots of fleece and pulled. California fall is also held at 1c2c per lb advance on recent prices. The sales of fine fleeces have been 500,000 lbs Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia at 63a75c, including choice picklock at the latter rate, the principle transactions having been at 67½c for X and above; 200,000 lbs. Michigan at 65c; 12,000 lbs Iowa and Wisconsin at 63a64c; 125,000 lbs fall Super and X pulled at 50a72½c; 275,000 lbs fall California at 23a33c; 18,000 lbs spring do at 40a52c; 22,500 lbs noils at 60a62c; 13,000 lbs combing and delaine at 66c74c; 16,000 lbs tub at 70a75c; 20,000 lbs unwashed at 35a48c; 70,000 lbs scoured at 55oa61 12½ for low to choice; 490,000 lbs Cape at 38a43c; 70,000 lbs Montevideo at about 43c; 75,000 lbs Mediterranean Carpet part at 20a28c; 9,000 lbs Spanish at 34 1c; 45,000 lbs Mestiza and Cape pulled at 30a90c; and 50,000 lbs New Zealand at 56c per lb.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, January 15.

Flour and Grain—The demand for Flour is steady and market quite firm. We quote:

Western superfine at $5 50a6 25; common extras at $6 75a7 50; Milwaukee and Minnesota extras at $7 50a9 50; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan at $8 50a10 25; Illinois at $9 00a11; and St. Louis at $9 a12 $10 25; Illinois at $9 00a11; including choice family brands. Southern pbl., including choice family brand for common extras and choice fancy do per barrel for cash. Corn is quiet at $7 00a$12 00 per barrel for common extras and choice fancy do; the sales have been at stock reduced to a low point; the sales have been at 78a80c for Southern and yellow, and 76a78c per bu. selling at 55a56c per bush for Western mixed. Oats are firm and have been at $1 05a1 10 per bush. Shorts, Fine Feed and Middlings, $26 00a27 00 per ton.

Provisions—Pork firm and has been selling at $11¼ a12 00 for prime; $14 50a15 for mess; and $15a16 per bbl for clear. Beef ranges from $12 00a14 00 per bbl for family, and extra mess, and $15 50a17 00 per bbl for extra City and Western; and Smoked Ham 12a16c per lb for Boston; Butter sells at 30a 36c per lb; and Cheese from 11a15c per lb for common and prime.

Produce.—Medium beans have been arriving more freely, and extreme prices are not realized. The sales have been at $2 50a2 87½, but it is difficult to obtain over $2.75 for the best. Extra Pea, Yellow Eyes and Red Kidneys have been selling at $3 00a3 75 per bushel. Potatoes are firmer and prices are higher. Sales at $1 per bush. for Jackson Whites. Eggs have ceased off to 31a33c per doz., with a fair demand and a better supply. The market continues to be well supplied with frozen Poultry, and the sales have been at 12a16c per lb for Turkeys and Chickens, and fresh killed at $20a25c per lb. Geese are dull at from 10a15 per lb, as to quality.

Hay.—There is a fair demand for Eastern and Northern, with sales at $27a28 per ton, and very choice at $29 per ton.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.

Cotton.—Sales 1,930 bales—middling uplands 29½; *Flour*—Sales 17,000 bbls—State $6 95a8 00; Round corn $6 15a12 75.

Wheat—Sales, 41,000 bushels—No. 2 spring 1 57a1 68; new 2 do; Winter Red and Amber Western, $1 72a1 85.

Corn—Sales 69,000 bushels—steamer, 51½a51c; sail, 66a67.

Oats—Sales 71,000 bush.—Western 48a55; New 47. 50.

Pork—13 75; Prime 13 12½a14 00.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 9a9½; Muscovado, 9a9¼.

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 15.

Money 6 and 7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 109a109½.

Gold firmer, rising from 112 to 112¼ and closing at 112¼a112¾.

Government securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Sixes (coupons) 1881, 115½; 5.20s, 1862, 113½; 1864, 114; 1865, 114½; 1865 (new) 113¾; 1867, 115; 1868, 114¾; 10-40's (coupons), 111; New 5's, 113¼.

Augusta City Market.

THURSDAY, January 16.

Apples.—Second quality Baldwins and Greenings have been brought into market quite largely during the past week, at 40a50c per bush. First quality winter apples $2 25 per bbl.

Butter.—There is little change to report. Market well supplied at 28a30c for choice lots of fall made; 22a27c for winter made.

Beans.—Very few offered. Nice hand picked pea beans $3 25a3 50; Yellow eyes, $2 75a3 00, and but few in market.

Cranberries.—Good quality from native vines, $3.50 per bushel.

Cheese—Choice Livermore 16a18c; country made 12a15c.

Flour—Superfine to common extra, $8 50a9 00; good $9 00a10 00; choice Western $9 50a10 50; St. Louis favorite brands $11 00a11 50.

Grain.—Corn 90c: Barley 80c; Oats 50c; Rye $1 00 a1 10.

Hay.—Market well supplied the past week at $16a18 per ton for choice lots of early cut.

Hides and Skins—Hides 9c; calf skins, nominal, Lamb skins, 75a$1 00.

Lime—$1 35 per cask.

Meal—Corn 93c per bush; rye, $1,10 per bu.

Produce.—Good potatoes are scarce this year; but such as they are, are in good supply at 75c; eggs are plenty, just now, at 33c; domestic lard 14c.

Shorts—$2 00 per 100 pounds—less in large quantities.

Provisions—Beef by the side, 8a10c; round hog, 7a 8c; clear salt pork, $16 00a18 00 per bbl., fowl, 15a17c; mutton, 8a10c per lb; choice turkeys 18a20; Spring lamb on the carcass, 12a14c per lb.; Boston cured hams 16a18c; Chickens 15c; 20c being paid for choice lots.

Wood.—Hard wood $6 00a6 50.

NOTE. Our streets have presented a busy scene during the past week, and nearly all kinds of country produce has been offered in good quantities. Prices are satisfactory to both buyer and seller, and business generally has been good.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Apples—plenty; Eating are selling at $2 00a2 75, and Cooking at $1 00 per bbl, and good winter, $3 00. Dried apples are dull at 6a8c for Western and 8a10c for Eastern cored and sliced.

Beans—are firm with a good demand. We quote hand-picked pea beans at $3 50a4 00; yellow eyes at $3 25a3 50.

Butter—Prime Vermont and New York is selling at 25a26 cents for tubs. Store is selling from 14a16c.

Cheese—firm—New factory is selling at 16 to 16½. New York Dairy is worth 14a15.

Fish—Are in good demand, with better supply. We quote Large shore, $5 00a5 50; large bank, $5 25a 5 50; small, $3 50a3 75; pollock, $2 25a3 70; hake, $1 50 a2 00 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 50 per barrel; scaled, 22 00 per quint; herring, $3 00a4 50 per barrel; scaled, 20 per box, 20a25; mackerel, per bbl: Bay, No. 3 to No. 1, $7 to 14 00; Shore No. 1 and 2, $11 to $18.

Flour—Firm for all grades. We quote Superfine, $6 00a6 50; Spring X and XX, $7 25a 25; Michigan Winter X and XX, $9 00a10 00; Illinois X and XX $7 50a8 00; St. Louis X and XX, $8 75a12 00.

Grain—We quote mixed corn at 75a76c, and yellow at 78a80c, with a large demand. Oats are dull, at 50 a55c, fine feed at $32a35 per ton, and shorts at $29a30.

Hay—Loose, $18a$20 per ton for prime new and old. Pressed is selling at from $17 to $20. Baled straw is selling at $13a15 per ton for prime.

Lard— Dull and quiet. Prime Western, per tierce, 9½a9½c per lb; per keg 10c.

Lime—The market is firm at $1 45 per cask for Rockland. Cement, $2 35a2 40.

Plaster—Soft per ton, $3 25; hard, $2 75a3; Ground in bbls, $3 00a3 00; calcined in bbls $2 75a3 00.

Produce—In good demand. We quote beef side at 9 a 13c; veal 10a12; mutton 10a12c; Chickens in lots, 18a23c; Turkeys, 18a23c; Eggs, 32a35c; Potatoes 75a80 per bush; Onions, $3 75a4 00 per bbl.

Provisions—are very quiet. We quote as follows: Mess Beef, Chicago, $10 00a12 00; Extra Mess, 12 50 a14 50; Plate $16 50; Extra Plate, $16 00a17 00; Pork backs, $18 00a18,50; clear, 17 00a17 50; mess, 15a16; Hams, 16a17c.

Salt—Unchanged. We quote Turks Island per hogshead $2 50a2 75; Liverpool, duty paid, $2 50a2 87½; Syracuse, none; Ground Butter, 25c per box.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Beans—Are scarce Yellow Eyes are worth 2 75a3 25 per bush. Pea beans scarce at $3 25a3 75 per bush.

Butter—Plenty in the market. Fair to good lump is worth 25a28; Solid, 30a32.

Eggs—Are in fair supply, and selling at 33 cts per dozen.

Hay—The best qualities of loose sell at $13 to $16 00 per ton. Pressed, $18a20

Grain—Oats are now worth 50a55c cents per bush. Corn, 80a85c. Rye is worth $1 00 to 1 10 per bush.

Potatoes—are selling at 75c per bush.

Provisions—Round hogs, 7, 7½a8; fresh beef, by the quarter, is worth 8 to 12a13c per lb.

Wool, &c.—The best quality of wool at 60a60 cts per lb, and wool skins $1 50a2 00; hides are worth from 8 to 8½c per lb,

☞ O. W. Davis, Jr., of Portland, and recently from the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania, has acquired control of the Piscataquis Iron Works—better known, perhaps, as the old Katahdin Works—and will at once make the necessary repairs and improvements for the melting of pig iron. The property comprises 33,000 acres of land, about twelve miles northwest of Brownville, with furnace, casting house, blowing machinery, a large hotel, well known to many of our readers as a favorite summer resort, a number of dwelling houses, etc.

☞ Mr. Lynch's bill to amend the shipping commissioners act did not meet with any unnecessary delays. It was introduced the day Congress reassembled, was first considered by the House Commerce Committee Thursday morning, passed the House and came up in the Senate before adjournment. It was signed by the President and became a law. The bill in its final form practically exempts from shipping commissioners' jurisdiction all except trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific commerce.

Congressional Summary.

Forty-Second Congress.

THURSDAY, Jan. 9th.

SENATE. Mr. Chandler reported a bill granting an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell. Passed.

Mr. Stewart offered two resolutions; which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the explorations conducted by Lieut. Wheeler, west of the 100th meridean.

The bill authorizing certain postmasters to deposit public moneys in national banks was passed; also a bill to authorize Deputy Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases; also a bill to repeal certain provisions of law relating to advancement in the navy; also the House bill to amend the act to establish a Department of Justice; also the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in United States courts in certain cases; also the House bill in relation to new trials in the Court of Claims.

HOUSE. Mr. Lynch, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the 12th section of the act for the appointment of shipping commissioners, by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade with the British North American provinces, West India Islands and Mexico.

After a short debate the bill was passed.

A bill was reported from the Committee for the admission of Colorado as a State.

An amendment was offered for the admission of Utah as the State of Desert. Several amendments were offered, including one providing that in Utah no law authorizing polygamy or plural marriages shall be passed. The bill went over till the next meeting hour.

FRIDAY, Jan. 10th.

SENATE. One thousand dollars was appropriated to pay the expenses of a select committee to investigate the charges against Senator Clayton.

Mr. Wilson of Massachusetts introduced, by request, a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission on the subject of prohibition by legislation for the suppression of intemperance.

The Vice President presented resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, remonstrating against the passage of the bill which provide that the names of ballots with fellow citizens should not be continued in the army register or placed on the regimental colors of the United States. Ordered to lie on the table and be print d.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Stewart yesterday, providing for the appointment of inspectors of Indian affairs, which was debated and amended and finally adopted.

The amendment provides for the appointment by the President of sufficient inspectors, not exceeding five, to hold office for four years unless removed by the President, and to receive $3000 a year each and necessary traveling expenses. The inspectors are to visit each Indian superintendency and agency as often as twice a year, and to investigate all matters pertaining to its business, and each inspector shall have power to examine the books and papers, to administer oaths and examine all officers, employees and such other persons as he thinks necessary. The inspectors or any of them shall also have power to suspend any superintendent or agent and to fill his place temporarily, subject to the approval of the President, and shall have power by instituting judicial proceedings to enforce the laws and prevent violations of laws in the administration of the affairs of the several agencies.

On motion of Mr. Thurman the appropriation for the Yanktown Sioux was reduced from $1,000,000 to $900,000.

The bill then passed and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. This being private bill day, the proceedings commenced by a call of committees for reports of a private character.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Ind., chairman of the Select Committee No. 2, on the Credit Mobilier matter, was permitted to sit during the sessions, and to employ a clerk.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Without disposing of the question the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 11th.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Cobnrn of Ind., from the Military Committee, reported back adversely a number of private bills which were laid on the table; also a bill for the sale of the grounds and tenements at Pittsburg, Pa., now used as United States quartermaster's department.

Several private bills were passed. A bill for the sale of the present cemetery grounds at the Fort Gratiot military reservation in Michigan, was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative appropriation bill.

MONDAY, Jan. 13th.

SENATE. Mr. Morrill of Vt., called up the bill for the further endowment and support of Agricultural Colleges. He offered a substitute providing that the proceeds of the sales of a half million acres of public lands at $1.25 per acre shall be appropriated to each State and territory having such a college as contemplated by the bill.

Pending further action the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE. Many bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Authorizing the Postmaster General to establish post routes instead of requiring action by Congress; for reorganization of the Treasury Department, fixing salaries and establishing therein civil service reform; requiring national banks to restore their capital when impaired; providing an amendment to the constitution for consolidation of the public debt and interest, and for the payment of current expenses of the government; for the repayment of the income tax collected from the judicial officers of State; providing for an increase in national bank notes and the organization of national banks without circulation; to abolish the tax on the circulation State banks; to equalize newspaper postage, to repeal the stamp duty on friction matches; to aid in rebuilding the Mississippi levees.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14th.

SENATE. Mr. Sherman from the Committee of Finance made a report accompanied by a resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury has not the power under the existing law to issue United States notes for any portion of the $44,000,000 in notes cancelled under the act of June, 1866.

Messrs. Harlan and Logan presented memorials of soldiers urging the passage of the House bill granting 160 acres of land to honorably discharged soldiers. It was stated that the bill would require 320,000,000.

The bill making the pay of Customs weighers and guagers in Boston the same as in New York, was passed.

A resolution was passed that the Judiciary Committee enquire whether each State has not now full power over railroads therein, including the rates of freight and for passengers.

The Agricultural and Arts College bill was debated at length. Several amendments were offered and rejected, after which the bill passed—yeas 39, nays 14.

HOUSE. After passing three Western bills the House went into committee and took up the Legislature appropriation bill.

Mr. Hibbard of New Hampshire moved an amendment as follows:

That the section of the army appropriation bill approved March 3d, 1871, is hereby repealed and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to apply all such sums of money as are now, or shall become due to either of the Pacific Railroad Companies embraced within the provisions of said section from the United States for transportation of troops, supplies, mails or otherwise to the payment of the indebtedness of such Companies to the United States, for the interest paid by the United States on bonds issued for the benefit of such Companies.

Mr. Hibbard's amendment on motion of Mr. Donnan of Iowa, was amended so as to read "that the section of the army appropriation bill of March 3d, 1871, is hereby repealed." As thus amended, the amendment passed without a division.

An amendment that no judgement of the Court of Claims be paid on account of monies seized from rebels, was rejected.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15th.

SENATE. Mr. Morrill of Maine, introduced a bill amending the patent and copyright law, by construing the words "cut and print" as not to include labels which may only be registered as a trade mark, and by allowing the word "book" to include pamphlets and periodicals. Referred.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finances, report the original bill requring the national banks to restore their capital when impaired within three months from notice from the camptroller of currency by assessmen on the stockholders, failing in which the comptroller shall appoint a receiver, also providing that no attachment, injunction, or execution be issued against the national banking association before the final judgment in the suit against it, and prohibiting, under a penalty of fifty dollars per day, any other than a national bank using the word national as a part of its title. The latter provision is to take effect six months after the passage of this act. The penalty is recoverable in any court having jurisdiction.

A REMINISCENCE. A correspondent of the Portland *Press* tells the following story, in which our venerable fellow citizen, the Rev. Mr. Drew, is the central figure:

The appearance of the venerable Rev. Wm. A. Drew in the House this morning, to officiate as chaplain, called vividly to mind a little episode which occurred in 1854.

In the confused state of political parties at the preceding annual election only a minority of a full Senate had been elected by the people, and the ground taken was that a minority was no Senate, and hence could not organize; and so seven weeks were spent with various but fruitless attempts at organization.

Recourse was finally had to the Supreme Court, and an opinion drawn by the Chief Justice, now to be found in the thirty-fifth volume of Maine Reports, came immediately back, deciding that any number of Senators duly elected constituted a Senate, and hence could organize.

In the then excited state of public mind, this opinion was at once arraigned and most severely criticised, as being itself the result of political bias. The next morning after the promulgation of this opinion, Mr. Drew appeared in the Speaker's desk to officiate as chaplain, and it was at once apparent that he even had not escaped the *new* inspiration.

After seeking the Divine blessing with great particularity and usual unction upon the members of the House, he proceeded to the Senate in these words, "and now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless the Senate, *if in any constitutional sense it can be called a Senate.*" This manner of taking an appeal to the highest and ultimate tribunal, on questions of constitutional law, was so unique as to provoke an uproarious outburst of merriment in the very midst of the morning solemnities.

THEIR CRAFT IN DANGER. The remarks o Gov. Perham, in his address, concerning insurance, has created quite a breeze in insurance circles at Hartford, Conn. A correspondent of the *Courant* of that city, closes a long communication upon the matter as follows:

Would it not be a good idea for the Legislature of Maine to prohibit (they are fond of prohibitory legislation down there) the citizens of that State for insuring their lives in companies outside the state, and so *keep* their capital at home to "aid them in their business enterprises?"

I offer these suggestions to the Governor and the commissioner; they might be embodied in a special message, if thought worthy. I should suggest, in addition, the building of a Chinese wall along the boundaries of the state and charging the expense to "foreign" insurance companies; but it is very doubtful if even that would keep our insurance capital and enterprise out of the state. It has endured so much in the way of legislation, from all the states, that it is difficult to measure its forbearance.

The same paper concludes as follows an editorial on the same subject:

It will be wise for our insurance companies to watch the Legislature of Maine during the present session, else they may find extra burdens inflicted upon them, such as they would be unwilling to bear, and which the members of the Legislature would not vote for if they were properly advised as to the natural results of such proscriptive and special legislation.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FISH. As appears by the annual return of David S. Fernald, Inspector-General of Fish for the State of Maine, the following towns have inspected mackerel from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873, as follows:

Boothbay,	2,168	barrels.
Camden,	1,092	"
Deer Isle,	600	"
North Haven,	351 2-10	"
Matinicus,	164 1-2	"
Portland,	15,829 8-10	
Southport,	341	"
Georgetown,	45 1-2	"
Harpswell,	5	"
Total,	20,697	"

The previous year 48,597 barrels were inspected, showing a falling off the past year of 28,000 barrels. During the year 4,959 barrels of herring, 433 1-2 barrels of shad and 112 1-2 barrels of tongues and sounds have also been inspected.

THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY. The *Courier des Etats Unis*, the French organ in New York, in its editorial upon the death of Napoleon, referring to the sentiment of France, argues from the expression of French opinion in New York city, that the tidings must have been received everywhere with a bitter smile, partaking equally of satisfaction and disdain. Napoleon III., it claims, died at Sedan; the man of Chiselhurst was a phantom of the Empire he once governed. As to the influence which the decease of the ex-Sovereign might exert upon the political situation, it is believed the event will have none. The Imperialists are but a small faction in the monarchical party of the Assembly, and are utterly powerless. Its relation to the deliberations of the adherents of the Empire of London, as mentioned by the cable, the author of the article says there can only bear upon a regency, the son of the deceased ruler being still a minor. Granting that a regency were possible, France would surely not accept either Prince Napoleon, or the ex-Empress, who is under the influence of a religious fanaticism represented as disastrous in late years to her husband's policy, and to whom, because a foreigner, France, were the land still disposed to make the State subordinate to the Church, would prefer the Bourbons.

THE YOSEMITE VALLEY.—Among the decisions of the United States Supreme Court announced in Washington, Tuesday, was one of general interest to the whole people of the nation and of special importance to the citizens of the Pacific slope. It confirmed the judgment of the inferior Court which maintained the title of the State of California to all parts of the Yosemite Park Reservation under the grant of Congress. The claim of one Hutchings to a pre-emptive right in a part of the Park being thus detained carries with it all the similar claims, and the decision insures to the people, for whom California acts as trustee, the preservation of that region of surpassing natural beauty as a national public pleasure groud. Thus confirmed in its authority, California will, it is to be hoped, take immediate and effective steps to stop all trespass upon this noble domain and to protect its matchless scenery from the cupidity of lawless settlers who would divert to their own profit the common property of the nation

A SWINDLE. The *Journal of Commerce* editorially calls the attention of the press of the country to a covert attempt to again revive the patent straw paper swindle in Congress. The dodge now attempted is in a proposed amendment to the patent law now before Congress, in which is the following clause: "And no extension granted prior to the passage of this act shall be held invalid by reason of the fact that the certificate of extension was not annexed before the expiration of such patent." The *Journal of Commerce* says there is no other case to which this amendment will apply except to revide the old French Mellier patent straw paper swindle, defunct five years ago. This admendment has been read twice and in a few days will be put upon its passage. The effect of its passage will be to add one cent to every pound of paper purchased by news publishers.

THE NEW ENGLAND BOOT AND SHOE HEEL CO. This is a Company just organized in Boston, under a Massachusetts State charter, for the purpose of manufacturing and introducing the Ryerson Patent Metallic Boot and Shoe Heels, a Maine invention recently owned by R. M. Mansur of Augusta, H. Parlin & Son of Hallowell, and J. O. and G. L. Turner of St. Albans, who have associated themselves with several prominent business men of Massachusetts, forming a Stock Company with a capital stock of $250,000, their headquarters and office being at No. 1, Pemberton Square, Boston. Hon. F. E. Faxon as President and F. Hunnewell, Esq., as Clerk and Treasurer, with the above named Maine men as Directors of said Company. Experienced Boot and Shoe Manufacturers who have examined this Patent Heel, think it will prove a great success.

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST. A dispatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says that the storm was the severest ever known at Kirkhaven. There were several farmers in the town, who, when the storm first burst upon them, left for home with teams and very few of them have since been heard from. One wagon has been found containing Mrs Poland and a boy, both frozen to death. Many teams both of oxen and horses were found frozen in the drifts, and the fate of their owners is unknown. Later accounts state that eight persons were frozen to death at Morris, and six or eight others in other parts of the country. Two men were frozen to death in a sleigh, wrapped in Buffalo robes, near St. Peters. Five teamsters were frozen to death at Washington and three others at Sioux City. The workmen on the railroads suffered terribly.

Foreign News.

Great Britain.

Queen Victoria has sent a message of condolance to the Empress. The Prince of Wales and Princess Teok visited Chiselhurst Saturday. The remains will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's Church. The Prince of Wales is at present the guest of Baron Rothchilds, at Acton. He has requested a postponement of all French plays at the theatres in London, as well as the ball which was about to be given in his honor.

Extracts from the yearly circulars of prominent brokers say that the cotton trade was not so good in 1872 as in the previous year, and the rate obtained was not even renumerative. Spinners and manufacturers commence the New Year well under contract. Business for the present will be mainly influenced by the quantity of imports, and the present scarcity is likely to be tided over without any enhancement of prices.

Of the sugar trade it is stated that the consumption of 1871 by Europe and the United States was increased in 1872 about 2½ per cent. It is expected that the new crop will be at least 14 per cent. better than the last, while stocks are accumulating and a depreciation in prices is certain.

Of the timber trade it is said that the forests being cleared for supplies grow continually further from the seaports, and enhancement in prices is probable.

The petroleum trade is in a satisfactory condition, and business is certain to increase. Legislation, however, is required, as English merchants are only allowed to import oil inflammable at 120 degrees, while those of the Continent can import it at only 110 degrees.

The wool trade is in an unsatisfactory state. The imports, for the first time in its history have fallen off. The deficit has evidently gone to the United States.

France.

The Assembly was engaged Thursday evening in the discussion of a bill from the Superior Council of Education. The deputies of the Left made a vigorous attack upon what they termed the reactionary composition of the Council, which, it was said, was made up of clericals who were unpatriotically subservient to Rome. These expressions occasioned commotion on the floor, which was put an end to by adjournment. Bishop Dupanloup speaks to-morrow.

A dispatch from Paris says the news of the death of Napoleon caused a great sensation in that city. There was a slight rise in French rentes. The Bonapartist Deputies in the National Assembly left the Chamber upon the receipt of the intelligence. Many will come to London, where the Prince Napoleon, Princess Mahtilde, M. Roliher, M. Flerny and others are expected. The news was received without the provinces with great regret, and much sympathy is expressed for the Empress.

Marshal McMahon reports to the President that the army is not affected by the death of Napoleon. There are Bonapartists among the officers, but there is no party which supports the Napoleonic dynasty in the army.

M. Rochefort has not yet been sent back to prison. His physicians report the journey to be dangerous in his present condition. The Government will decide upon his case soon.

President Thiers and the Thirty's Sub-Committee have agreed to articles permitting the President to address the Assembly on certain specified occasions and giving him a restricted veto power on legislation. Other bases for a Constitution have also been settled.

The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from Count Buest in answer to the assertions of Duke Grammont. The Count shows that Austri tried to dissuade France from going to war with Russia, and explicitly reserved her right to remain neutal. France, after war was declared, asked for an alliance and Austria refused.

Spain.

A large body of Carlist insurgents Thursday approached the town of Tatall, twenty miles from Pompelona. They were attacked with vigor and driven back.

Germany.

In the Diet Count Von Eulenburg Minister of the Interior, in answer to an interpellation introduced Saturday, stated that the prosecutions against newspapers originated in the Foreign Office, and their object was to get a judicial.

The Berlin Post, in an article evidently inspired by the government, says the proclamation of the dogma of Papal Infallibility has created a new Catholic creed, and its believers should be treated in the same manner as members of other new religious seets.

Italy.

Several newspapers in Milan have opened a subscription for a monument to Napoleon. The papers refer to the fact that Milan was the first city liberated from Austrian rule by French troops under Napoleon after the battle of Magenta.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. In these days of disastrous fires, of defrauding managers, of steamship losses, and of monetary stringency it is a matter of very general importance to find some thing more satisfactory as an investment than costly buildings, insurance stocks, railroad stocks, shipping property or commercial paper. Shrewd financiers generally agree that first mortgage bonds upon strong railway lines (either those which are leading through routes or built to supply some specific want,) are more uniformly safe than almost any other form of business enterprise. There is a marked distinction between railroad *stock* and *bonds*. The former may be practically worthless as an investment, either from lack of business or from bad management, while the latter, issued upon the same road, may be worth nearly par. This is illustrated in the case of the Erie. Even when the road was suffering from the Fisk and Gould management, and the stock was selling at 24, the *fifth* mortgage bonds were quoted at 78. The interest upon the bonds is paid next to operating expenses, and then, if there is anything left, the stock comes in for a dividend.

THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD runs direct from Chicago to the Indian coal fields. It will be the main avenue through which the city and, indeed, the great Northwest will receive its main supply of coal, both for manufacturing and domestic purposes, beside which, it runs through some of the best agricultural counties of Illinois, which will give a large local traffic. The First Mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds of the Company are now being sold at 90 and accrued interest from October 1st in currency. The great feature about this enterprise is that it is *already* earning its interest, while its earnings are certain to be largely increased on the completion of the Indiana Division, now being built. Nearly all of the entire issue has already been sold, the bonds, at present prices, paying nearly 9 per cent. upon the investment, and the prompt payment of interest being assured. These bonds are advertised elsewhere in this paper, and the local agents will give fuller particulars than we have space for here.

RAILROAD HEARING. The Committee on Railroads gave the petitioners for a railroad from Portland to Bath a hearing Wednesday afternoon, in the Senate Chamber. Charles W. Larrabee, Esq., of Bath, opened for the friends of the road, and was followed by Hon. N. G. Hichborn on the same side. Judge Rice appeared on the part of the Maine Central Railroad company, remonstrants against the proposed road, and T. H. Hubbard, Esq., of Biddeford, in favor of the road, closed the debate. The committee then adjourned without taking any final action.

At a meeting of the committee in the evening, it was voted, five to three, to report a bill granting the petitioners a charter for a railroad from Bath to Portland.

☞ An indictment was brought in Tuesday by the Grand Jury, against Hon. Wm. L. Putnam, a leading lawyer and ex-Mayor of Portland, for conspiracy in getting out a writ of replevin against $4,000 worth of liquors some time ago, by which the owners seized them while in custody of the Sheriff and shipped them out of the State. It caused much feeling. Judge Symonds will assign the earliest time for a hearing.

THE REGENT OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. The new chief of the Sandwich Islands, who fills the place of the deceased King under the title of Regent, is an American, Hon. Elisha Allen, Chief Justice of the islands. He was born in Massachusetts, migrated to this State, and became a leading lawyer in Bangor. He was an active Whig in the days of Jackson, Van Buren, and Harrison, and at one time represented his district in Congress. He is a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Appleton.

Special Notices.

Curing Versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver or complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibers, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

At midnight on his wooded hills,

The Centaur lay dreaming of the hour,
When mankind cured of aching ills,
Should know his all-healing power.

Nor long he waited. The blind could see—
Straightened were limbs by pain long bent,—
Cripples ran, and the lame on bended knee
Gave thanks for the Centaur Liniment.

The Centaur Liniment is the greatest painreliever the world has ever seen. Rheumatism, whether inflammatory, sciatic or nervous, is made to disappear. Swellings cease to pain, wounds are healed, burns are cured without a scar, and stings and bites are rendered harmless.

MRS. R. Powell, 492 Atlantic St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have had the rheumatism for ten years. I have tried everything. The Centaur Liniment is the only thing that does me good."

Mr. Chas. Hill, 616 Pine St., Philadelphia, writes: "Two bottles of Centaur Liniment has cured a most severe sprain of his ancle."

J. H. Martin of 533 Seventh Avenue, N. Y., says: "The Centaur Liniment has cured me of a terrible case of inflammatory rheumatism, and cannot be too highly recommended."

59 BROADWAY, N. Y., August 21st, 1872.

"All horse owners should have the Centaur Liniment. We used it in our stables and find it the best thing ever adopted."

H. MARSH,
Sup't Adams Ex. Co. Stables.

Such testimonials can be repeated indefinitely. Try it once. We will warrant it every time. Sold by all Druggists.

4t7 J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

TERRIBLE TO WEAK LUNGS is this inclement season. Are you harassed with a cold—consumptive with a hard cough—anncye: with a sore vulsed with difficulty of breathing? If so, throat—troubled with difficulty of breathing? If so, lose not an hour in procuring *Hale's Honey of Horehound Tar*, the safe and sovereign remedy for such complaints. Crittenton's, 76th Avenue, Sold by all Druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

The question of health is one of the greatest importance to our well-being, and anything which will conduce to preserve it should not be overlooked. At this season ATWOOD'S QUININE TONIC BITTERS fortifies and stimulates the nervous system, and wards off disease.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.—A substitute for Castor Oil. It assimulates the food, cures Wind Colic, and causes natural sleep. It does not contain morphine, is pleasant to take, never gripes and never fails. The best Physic known. 6m91

WANTED, a Farmer in every town as agent for the COLLINS STEEL PLOWS. For terms, &c., address, COLLINS & CO., 212 Water St., New York. 3m3

A Favorable Notoriety. The Good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

DUFONCO'S Golden Pills are fully appreciated as they deserve.

Married.

In Hallowell, Dec. 24th, by Thos. Hovey, Esq., R. S. Hodgdon of Hallowell, to Mrs. N. M. Nash of Gardiner.

In Waldoboro', Jan. 10th, by Reuben Orff, Esq., Solomon Mink to Mary A. Athearn, both of Hope.

In Abbott, Jan. 4th, by Rev. Otis Andrews, Mr. Franklin Brown to Mrs. Rinda Lindsey, both of Abbott.

In Hallowell, 8th inst., by Rev. O. M. Cousens, Abram D. Wait of Ipswich, Mass., to Hannah Clarke of Hallowell.

In Pittston, 1st inst., Calvin W. Smith of Gardiner, to Alice E. Cutts of Pittston.

In Farmingdale, 6th inst., Ezekiel H. Besse to Charlotte A. Mitchell, both of Lewiston.

In Pittston, 6th inst., Colby W. York to Mrs. Nellie D. Stickney.

In Farmington, 1st inst., Benjamin F. Neal to

Poetry.

Written for the Maine Farmer.

BROKEN!

BY REV. E. CASE.

"Or the golden bowl be broken."—BIBLE.

I sit me down and silent gaze;
Thou dost not speak to me;
My soul is wandering in amaze
To find where thou mayst be.
Can this be she so still and cold,—
Such marble on her brow,—
Whose heart was once so warm of old?
Whose lips so speechless now?

Are these the eyes whose snowy lids
Have drooped o'er orbs of light,
Whose glances once the soul could read
And make a heaven of sight?
Are these the hands so moveless now
That once could press my own,
Or weave fresh garlands for that brow
That still is Beauty's throne?

I never thought that *then* couldst pass
Unto the unknown shore,—
Pass as a beauteous dream,—alas!—
From earth, and be no more;
Thou wert too good and pure to die,—
To be a thing of clay;
Thine was the beauty of the sky,—
Too bright to pass away.

I speak! and yet thou answerest not
In the sweet tones of old:
O Dreamer! hast thou all forgot?
Hast *thou* grown strange and cold?
I put my lips to thine again,—
I kiss with trembling heart
Thy hand,—thy cheek without a stain,
And yet thou dost not start.

I speak thy name as I would call
For some bright spirit fled;
The truth comes back with dread appal,
Sweet Clara! thou art dead!
Yes, *dead!* O thought to deeply mar!—
My soul and thine between!—
Yet beautiful thou art! A star
In heavens blue vault serene.

And still, while yet thou lingerest near
In thy chill corse of clay,
I cannot teach my soul to fear
That thou art far away.
I gaze where thy sweet smiles have been,
And call thee still "my own;"
And though transfigured and unseen,
I feel I'm *not alone!*

I do not think that we can part
Though rolled the wide wide sea,
Between me here and where thou art;
For thou wilt come to me.
Come in the freshness of the dawn,—
Come in the starlight eves,—
Come when the summer wind's low moan
Stirs all the forest leaves:—

Come in my chamber still and lone,—
Come in the hour of prayer,—
Come when triumphant song's sweet tone,
And music swells the air;—
Come in a halo of soft light,—
Of light unseen before,—
A gleam of radiant glory bright,
And heaven and thee restore.

Pittsfield, Maine.

Our Story Teller.

The Pope and the Conjuror.

When Torrini, the magician, had been giving exhibitions in the principal Italian cities, at the beginning of the present century, he decided to go to Rome, in the hope that the patronage of his Holiness the Pope would give *eclat* to his reputation. In this he was not disappointed. Pius VII., who was then the reigning Pontiff, having heard of his performances, did him the honor to command his attendance at the Vatican. Being informed that his audience at this exhibition would comprise all the dignitaries of the Church, the magician devoted unusual care to the selection of his tricks; but, after fixing on his best ones, vanity racked his brain to invent something worthy of his illustrious spectators.

While he was thus perplexed, chance threw in his way the means of accomplishing his object. Happening to be in the shop of one of the best watch-makers in Rome the day before that fixed for the performance, he heard a lackey, in rich scarlet livery, who had just come in, ask if his Eminence, the Cardinal de——'s watch was repaired.

"It will not be ready till this evening," replied the watch-maker, "and I will do myself the honor of personally carrying it to your master."

After the servant had gone, the tradesman said to Torrini:

"This is a superb watch. His Eminence, the Cardinal, to whom it belongs, values it at more than 10,000 francs; for, as it was made to his order by the celebrated Breguet, he naturally supposes it to be unique of its kind. Curiously enough, however, it is only two days ago that a young fellow belonging to this city offered me a precisely similar watch, made by the same artist, for 1,000 francs."

These words made an impression on Torrini, who, having formed a plan of operations, said to the watch-maker:

"Do you think this person is still desirous to dispose of his watch?"

"I have no doubt of it," was the reply. "He is a young prodigal, who, having spent all his fortune, is now obliged to sell his family jewels, and will be very glad to obtain a thousand francs."

"But can he be found?"

"Easily enough—in a gaming house, where he passes all his time."

"Well," said the magician, "I wish to procure the watch, but cannot wait longer than to-day. Please buy it for me as soon as possible, and engrave on it his Eminence's arms, so that there shall be a precise resemblance between the two watches, and your profit shall be proportioned to the discretion with which you conduct the transaction."

The watch-maker, who knew Torrini, probably suspected his object in seeking possession of the watch, but being aware that the magician's discreet management would be assured by its necessity to his success, had no hesitation in complying with his request.

"It will only take a quarter of an hour to go to the gaming house, and I am confident of being able to procure it for you."

In less than the time named the dealer came back with the chronometer in his hand.

"Here it is!" he exclaimed, with an air of triumph, "My man welcomed me as a providential visitor, and was so eager to dispose of the watch that he gave it to me without counting the money. Everything shall be ready for you to-night."

That evening the watch-maker brought two chronometers to Torrini, who, after a careful comparison, was unable to detect any difference between them. The magician now felt confident of making a decided hit with his trick, the preparations for which were already expensive.

The next day he went to the Pontiff's palace, and at a signal given by his Holiness came upon the stage. Though Torrini had appeared before crowned heads, he had never been in the presence of such an august assembly. In the fore-ground sat Pius VII., himself, in a large arm-chair, on a dais, while near him were seated the Cardinals, and behind them were the prelates and dignitaries of the Church. The nervousness that the performer naturally experienced in the presence of such exalted personages was allayed by the benevolent expression on the face of the Pope. Reassured by his kindly glances, Torrini commenced.

"Holy Fathers," he said, bowing respectfully, "I am about to show you some experiments to which the name of "white magic" has been most unjustly given. This title was given by charlatans to impress the multitude, but it only signifies a collection of clever deceptions, ingeniously contrived to amuse the imagination.

Pleased with the favorable reception of his address, Torrini commenced his performances in excellent spirits, which were increased by the flattering compliments of the Pope. In one of his trick—that of the burnt writing, which consists of a sentence or two written by one of the company, who, after burning the paper, discovers it intact in a sealed envelope—he had the satisfaction of procuring an autograph from his Holiness. On being solicited to write a sentence Pius VII., indited the following:

"I have much pleasure in stating that Signor Torrini is an admirable sorcerer."

The paper was burned, and the skill with which it was made to appear in a sealed envelope was appreciated by the Pope, who gave the conjuror permission to keep his autograph. It was now time to end the performance with the trick which the artist had invented for the occasion, to crown his other exploits. Among the difficulties that he had to contend with, the greatest was to obtain the Cardinal's watch without directly asking him for it. To overcome this he had recourse to a ruse. Requesting the loan of a watch from the company, several were handed to him, which he returned, with the excuse, not without truth, that none of them had any peculiarity of shape that would make it easy to identify the one selected. He then said:

"If any gentleman among you has a watch of rather large size (this was the peculiarity of the Cardinal's) he will confer a great favor by lending it to me, as it will greatly facilitate my experiment. I need not say that I will be extremely careful of it. My object is to prove its superiority, if it has any, and, if not, to wonderfully improve it."

All eyes were now turned on the Cardinal, who, was is well known, prized his chronometer on account of its unusual size; the large cases, as he said, allowing the works to act more freely. He hesitated, however, to part with his treasure, till Pius VII. said to him:

"Cardinal, I fancy your watch will suit exactly: oblige me by handing it to Signor Torrini."

His Eminence complied, though not without numerous precautions. When the watch was handed to him, Torrini assumed to be absorbed in admiration of the works and beautiful chasing, to which he drew the attention of the Pope and the Cardinals. He then asked the owner some questions which elicited the high estimation in which the Cardinal held his chronometer, which had been made to his order by the celebrated Breguet. The enthusiasm of his Eminence amused the Pope, who looked on attentively as Torrini, after saying that he should prove the solidity and excellent qualities of the watch, suddenly let it fall to the ground. Everybody was amazed at the boldness of this act, and the Cardinal, unable to restrain his indignation, vehemently exclaimed:

"You are playing a very sorry jest, sir."

"But, monseigneur." calmly replied the magician, "there is no cause for alarm. I only wish to prove to these gentlemen the perfection of your watch, and you may rest assured that it will not be injured by the trials to which I shall subject it."

With these words, he stamped on the case, crushing it into a shapeless mass. This act still further excited the ire of the Cardinal; but the Pope, who took a more sensible view of the matter, turned to him and said:

"Come, Cardinal, have you no confidence in our sorcerer? For my part, I laugh like a child at it, being convinced there has been some clever substitution."

Torrini, who was delighted with the success of his trick, assured his Holiness that there had been no substitution, and appealed to the Cardinal for identification of his watch. The latter, after examining the shapeless fragments, and finding his arms engraved inside the case, acknowledged that it was indeed his beloved chronometer, and added, in a stern voice:

"I do not see how you can escape, sir; you should have tried your dangerous experiment on some object that could be replaced, instead of a unique watch like mine."

The magician, after declaring that this circumstance gave him additional satisfaction, as it enhanced the credit of his performance, asked the Cardinals permission to proceed. But the latter said, that as he had not been consulted in the destruction of the watch, he did not care what become of its fragments.

Having established the identity of the Cardinal's chronometer, Torrini's next object was to pass into the Pope's pocket the one he had bought the previous evening. As this could not easily be done while his Holiness remained seated, the magician hit upon a pretext to make him rise. Placing a brass mortar, with an enormous pestle, upon the table, he threw in the fragments of the watch, and began pounding furiously. Suddenly a slight detonation was heard; a lurid flame shot up from the vessel into which Torrini gazed with an expression of profound astonishment. Respect for the Pope prevented the audience from rising; but his Holiness curious to see the cause of the conjuror's interest, approached the table and looked into the mortar.

"I do not know," he said, "whether it is because the light dazzels my eyes but I can distinguish nothing."

Torrini then begged him to come round the table and choose a more favorable point of observation, and, as he moved, dextoriously slipped the reserve watch into his pocket. The Cardinal's chronometer had now been reduced to a small ingot. Holding it up before the spectators, the magician said:

"I will now restore this crude mass to its original shape, and the transformation shall take place during its passage to the pocket of a person who cannot be suspected of complicity."

"Ah!" said the Pope, with an expression of jocular incredulity, "that is promising a good deal. What should you do if I asked you to select my pocket?"

"The orders of your Holiness shall be obeyed," said Torrini, who, on receiving an assenting signal from the Pope, took the ingot in his fingers, showed it to the company, and uttered the word "Pass!" when it instantly disappeared. Pius VII., with an incredulous expression of countenance, put his hand into his pocket. He had hardly done so when he showed signs of confusion, and, drawing his hand out, brought with it the watch which he quickly passed to the Cardinal, as if afraid of burning his fingers.

There was great astonishment among the dignitaries of the church when his Eminence, on examining the watch, declared it was the very one that had been made for him by Breguet, and which they had seen crushed to pieces by the conjuror. The mystery was increased when Torrini declared that he had fulfilled his promise, and had only tested the superiority of the chronometer.

The next day the Pope sent him a rich diamond snuff-box, with thanks for the pleasure his performance had afforded. His fame was now at its height. Attracted by the news of his wonderful exhibition, crowds flocked to see the magician who had accomplished such marvels. They did not, however, have the gratification of witnessing the famous trick of the "broken watch," for the expense of undertaking an experiment which could never again be repeated under such favorable auspices, would be warranted only by the circumstances which originally brought together the Pope and the conjuror.

Death of an Irish Smuggler.

BY JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

In *Scribner's* for December there is the following graphic description, by Mr. Froude, of the death of a famous Irish smuggler of the 18th century:

It was a strange wild place, close to the sea, amidst rocks and bogs and utter desolation. Near it stood the wreck of a roofless church, and the yet older ruin of some Danish pirate's nest. The shadowy form of the brigantine was visible through the gray sheet of falling rain, at anchor in the harbor, and from the rocks in the entrance came the moaning of the Atlantic swell. Motry, looking for no visitors on such a night, had neglected to post sentinals. The house was surrounded, and the wolf was trapped. The dogs inside were the first to take the alarm. A violent barking was heard, and then suddenly the door was thrown open. Morty appeared in his shirt, fired a blunderbuss at the men who were nearest him and retired. A volley of small arms followed from the windows and slits in the wall. One soldier was killed and three others wounded. The strictest orders had been given to take Morty if possible alive, and the fire was not at first returned. The house was evidently full of men; eighteen of them bolted, one after the other, in the hopes of drawing off the troops into pursuit. Each, however, was caught and examined, and, when found not to be the man whom the party came in search of, was let go. At last there were but five left in the house. Morty saw his time was come. He did not choose to be taken, and determined to die like a man. He sent out his wife and child, who were with him, with a request that their lives might be saved. The officer in command received them kindly, and gave them such protection as he could. Morty himself refused to surrender; it was determined to set fire to the thatch and wild-fire was thrust under the eaves. The straw was soaked with the wet, and long refused to catch. At last it blazed up; the flames seized the dry rafters; the roof fell in: and, amidst the burning ruins, Morty and his four remaining companions were seen standing at bay, blunderbuss in hand. He was evidently desperate, and to save life it was necessary to shoot him. The soldiers fired; Morty fell with a ball through his heart. Two of his companions fell at his side; the other two were taken, the same two, it so happened, who had been Morty's companions at the murder of Puxley. One of them, Little John Sullivan he was called, was perhaps Morty's kinsman; the name of the other was Daniel Connell.

The barony of Iveragh and Darrynane Abbey, where the Connells, or O'Connells, of latter celebrity, had already established themselves, was but seven miles distant across the water; and it is thus possible, and even probable, that Daniel Connell, who had assisted at Puxley's murder, and escaped the bullets at Clernderry, was a scion of the same family which, in the next generation, produced the Liberator.

The weather making it impossible to carry off the brigantine, she was sunk, when daylight came at her anchorage. The fire was extinguished; the ruins of the house were searched; and Morty's account books (he was punctual as Dirk Hatteraick himself in his money transactions), his bills, notes, and papers were found uninjured. Among them were fonnd letters from many persons of consequence in the country, showing that they were accomplices in the assassinations of the revenue officers. Twenty ankers of brandy and some chests of tea had been destroyed by the fire. Morty's body was carried to Cork. His head mouldered upon a spike over the gate of the south jail. The rest of him was buried in the battery. The prisoners can be traced to the jail; there is no mention that either of them were hanged, but of their further fate the records are silent.

So ended one of the last heroes of Irish imagination, on whose character the historian, who considers that he and such as he were the natural outgrowth of the legislation to which it was thought wise and just to submit his country, will not comment uncharitably. He had qualities which, had Ireland been nobly governed, might perhaps have reconciled him to its rulers, and opened for him an honorable and illustrious career. At worst he might continue to serve with his sword a Catholic sovereign, and might have paved his way with it to rank and distinction. He was tempted home by the opportunities of anarchy and the hopes of revenge. In his own adventurous way he levied war to the last against the men and the system under which Ireland was oppressed. When he fell he fell with a courage which made his crime forgotten, and the ghost of his name still hovers about the wild shores of the Kenmare river, of which he was so long the terror and the pride.

A Chaldean Story of the Deluge.

Mr. George Smith of the British Museum, lately read a paper before the British Archæological Society on a cuneiform inscription recently discovered by him in the museum, containing an account of the deluge. Mr. Smith said he had recently been examining the division comprising the mythological and mythical tablets, and from that section he obtained a number of tablets giving a curious series of legends, and including a copy of the story of the flood. On discovering these documents, which were much mutilated; he searched over all the collections of fragments of inscriptions, consisting of several thousands of smaller pieces and ultimately recovered 80 fragments of those legends; by the aid of which he was enabled to restore nearly all the text of the description of the flood, and considerable portions of the other legends. These tablets were originally at least 12 in number, forming one story, or set of legands, the account of the flood being on the eleventh tablet. Of the inscription describing the flood, there were fragments of three copies containing duplicate texts; these copies belong to the time of Assurbanipal, or about 660 years before the Christian era, and they were found in the library of that monarch, in the palace at Nineveh. The original text was very ancient, as its original composition could not be placed later than the seventeenth century before the Christian era, and it was, in all liklihood, very much older. It belonged to the time of a monarch whose name, written in monograms, Mr. Smith was unable to read phonetically, and therefore, called him by the value of the signs of his name Izdubar, and he probably lived in the epoch immediately following the flood. The tablets gave an account of his history and exploits, and from one, the eleventh and most important of all it appeared that he heard of a patriarch, Sisit, who had attained immortality without death, and he sought him to learn the secret. Sisit, on being asked how he became immortal, relates the story of the flood. The translation is very imperfect, owing to portions of the tablet being broken. After telling of the building of the ship by command of the gods, Sisit goes on:

I caused to go up into the ship all my male and female servants, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field, and the sons of the army—all of them I caused to go up. A flood Shamas made, and he spake saying in the night, "I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily; enter the midst of thy ship, and shut thy door." A flood he raised, and he spake saying in the night, "I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily." In the day that I celebrated his festival, the day which he had appointed; fear I had, I entered to the midst of the ship, and shut my door; to guide the ship to Ruzursadiriabi the pilot, the palace I gave to his hand. The raging of a storm in the morning arose, from the horizon of heaven extending and wide Vul in the midst of it thundered, and Nebo and Saru went in front; the throne bearers went over mountains and plains; the destroyer Nergal overturned; Ninip went in front, and cast down; the spirits carried destruction in their glory they swept the earth; of Vul the flood reached to heaven; the bright earth to a waste was turned; the surface of the earth like * * it swept; it destroyed all life; from the face of the earth * * * the strong tempest over the people reached to heaven. Brother saw not his brother, it did not spare the people. In heaven the gods feared the tempest, and sought refuge; they ascended to the heaven of Anu. The gods like dogs with tails hidden couched down. Spake Ishtar a discourse, uttered the great goddess her speech, "The world to sin has turned, and then I in the presence of the gods prophesied evil; when I prophesied in the presence of the gods evil to evil were devoted all my people, and I prophesied thus: "I have begotten man, and let him not like the sons of the fishes fill the sea.'" The gods concerning the spirits were weeping with her; the gods in seats, seated in lamentation; covered were their lips for the coming evil. Six days and nights passed, the wind tempest and storm, overwhelmed on the seventh day in its course, was calmed, the storm and all the tempest, which had destroyed like an earthquake quieted. The sea he caused to dry, and the wind and tsmpest ended. I was carried through the sea. The doer of evil, and the whole of mankind who turned to sin, like reeds their corpses floated. I opened the window, and the light broke in, over my refuge came peace. I was carried over the shore at the boundary of the sea, for 12 measures it ascended over the land. To the country of Nizir, went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and it pass over it, it was not able. The first day and the second day the mountains of Nizir the same. The third day and the fourth day, the mountain of Nizir the same. The fifth and sixth, the mountain of Nizir the same. On the seventh day, in the course of it I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and searched and a resting place it did not find, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and searched and a resting place it did not find, and it returned. I sent a raven, and it left. The raven went, and the corpses on the waters it saw, and it did eat, it swam, and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain, by seven herbs I cut, at the bottom of them I placed reeds, pines, and simgar. The gods collected at its burning, the gods like sumbe over the sacrifice gathered. From of old also, the great God in His course, the great brightness of Anu had created; when the glory of these gods, as of Ukni stone, on my countenance I could not endure; in those days I prayed that forever I might not endure; May the gods come to my altar; may Bel not come to my altar, for he did not consider, and had made a tempest, and my people he had consigned to the deep from of old; also, Bel, in his course saw the ship, and went Bel with anger filled to the gods and their spirits; let not any one come out alive; let not a man be saved from the deep. Ninip his mouth opened and spake, and said to the warrior Bel: "Who then will be saved?" Hea the words understood, and Hea understood all things. Hea his mouth opened and spake, and said to the warrior Bel: "Thou prince of the gods, warrior, when thou wast angry a tempest thou makest, the doer of sin did his sin, the doer of evil did his evil; may the exalted not be broken, may the captive not be delivered. Instead of thee making a tempest, may lions increase and men be reduced; instead of thee making a tempest, may leopards increase and men be reduced; instead of thee making a tempest, may a famine happen, and the country be destroyed; instead of thee making a tempest, may pestilence increase and men be destroyed." I did not peer into the wisdom of the gods, reverent and attentive a dream, they sent, and the wisdom of the gods he heard. When his judgement was accomplished, Bel went up to the midst of the ship, he took my hand and brought me out, me he brought out, he caused me to bring my wife to my side, he purified the country, he established in a covenant, and took the people in the presence of Sisit, and the people when Sisit and his wife and the people to be like the gods were carried away, then dwelt Sisit in a remote place at the mouth of the rivers.

Sisit then told Izdubar how he might become purified, and the tablet closes by describing their parting, and the subsequent doings of Izdubar. On reviewing the evidence, Mr. Smith said it was apparent that the events of the flood narrated in the Bible and the inscription are the same, and occur in the same order; but the minor differences in the details show that the inscription embodies a distinct and independent tradition. In spite of a striking similarity in style, which shows itself in several places, the two narratives belong to totally distinct peoples. The Biblical account is the version of an inland people—the name of the ark in Genesis means a chest or box, and not a ship; there is no notice of the sea, or of launching, no pilots are spoken of, no navigation mentioned. The inscription, on the other hand, belongs to a maritime people—the ark is called a ship, the ship is launched into the sea, trial is made of it, and it is given in charge of a pilot. Mr. Smith pointed out circumstances which suggest the question whether the Chaldean narrative itself may not have been compiled from two distinct and older accounts, and noted it as remarkable that the oldest traditions of the early Babylonians seem to center round the Persian Gulf. In conclusion, he remarked that this account of the deluge opened a new field of inquiry in the early part of the Bible history.

☞A Kansas man contrived an ingenious device for the purpose by covering a plank with meal under his barn, and blazing away at the rodents as they forged upon it. The drawback about the operation was that the barn and its entire contents was exterminated with the rats, there being no fire department on hand.

☞An old Dutch tavernkeeper, who had his third wife, thus expresses his views of matrimony:—"Vell, you see de first time I married for love—dat was good; den I marries for beauty—dat was goot, too, about as goot as the first; but dis time I marries for money—and dis is better as both."

☞"Are you going to make a flower-bed here, Judkins," asked a young lady of the gardiner "Yes, mum, them's the horders," answered the gardiner. "Why, it'll quite spoil croquet ground." Can't help it, mum: them's your pa's horders; he says as 'ow to hev it laid out for 'orticulatural, not for 'usbandry!"

☞The Niagara ship canal project, now before Congress, would cost about twelve million dollars.

Peculiarities of Handwritings.

Thirty-two years ago, Edgar A. Poe published in Graham's Magazine, a series of "Papers on Autography," in which he maintained, with his usual brilliant originality, that the character of a man could be determined by his handwriting. To establish his theory, fac-similes of the autographs of more than one hundred American authors were given; and the conclusions he deduced were convincing, if not in all cases correct. My friend, Mrs. Anne Crane Seemuller, the author of "Emily Chester," "Opportunity," etc., is a firm believer in the affinity existing between character and handwriting. She possesses the gift of being able to read a person's character by his handwriting. This power I have often tested by showing her the writing of people whom she did not know, and asking her to give me a description of them from their chirography. She never failed in a single instance in furnishing a perfectly correct description of their character.

Chesterfield, whose handwriting displays that graceful elegance we might expect to find in the most polished gentleman of the eighteenth century, declared that "every man who has the use of his eyes and his right hand can write whatever hand he pleases." This is going a little too far. If Byron, who had "the use of his eyes and his right hand," could have written "whatever hand he pleased," is it natural to suppose he would have written his wretched school-boy scrawl? or would Macaulay, have written his sprawling hand? or would Napoleon I. have written the worst hand on record—so bad that his letters to Josephine from Germany were sometimes mistaken for maps of the seat of war? They had not the same reason for writing badly as that given by a college student to his guardian, when reproved for his chirography. "It is all very well to tell me to write better," said the young man, who found more pleasure in using his hand in base ball than in writing, "but, if I were to write better, people would find out how I spell."

There are national peculiarities of handwriting, as there are national peculiarities of physiognomy. The vivacity of the Frenchman, the delicacy of the Italian, and the pride of the Spaniard, are as perceptible in their handwriting as the slowness of the phlegmatic German and the reserve of the Englishman in theirs. So true is this that it has been observed of English boys educated in France that they naturally cling to the English manner of writing. The Americans, being made up from all the nations of the earth, have no national peculiarity of handwriting.

Not to be able to write at all was once the boast of knights and gentlemen. From the original Magna Charta, which is preserved in the British museum, it would appear that neither King John nor any of his nobles could sign their own names. Indeed, at a much later period in England it was considered the sign of a gentleman to write a bad hand. This absurd notion, however, only prevailed among the silly court-fops and "curled darlings of fashion." The statesmen of England have generally written excellent hands; Canning's was exquisite; the Duke of Wellington's clear and noble; Sir Robert Peel's was very legible, but too mercantile for beauty; Lord Derby has a beautiful hand; Lord Palmerston's handwriting was a model of penmanship; Earl Russell writes very fine; William Pitt wrote a very flowing hand; Mr. Gladstone writes a beautifully neat and regular hand.

While Queen Elizabeth was princess, she wrote a beautiful hand, clear and regular. After she had been queen some time, a melancholy change took place. The letters became thin and spiteful, the lines irregular—an ugly old maid's version of her former hand. Mary, Queen of Scotts, wrote a fine, graceful, feminine hand, indicating sweetness and nobility. Any one looking at the writing of these two queens would very readily know which belonged to the cruel Elizabeth, and which to the gentle Mary. Queen Victoria's signature is beautifully formed, with each letter clearly out. In marked contrast are the signatures of the three Napoleons. The first wrote a mere scrawl, no letters formed, no words completely written out; the second wrote a fair, large, handsome hand; while the third Napoleon writes a neat, running, easy and legible hand. Cromwell wrote a large, bold and steady hand. George IV. wrote a magnificent, sweeping hand. Henny VIII. wrote a strong, bold, and determined hand, while that of Charles II. was a running scrawl.

The poets have generally written characteristic hands. Gray wrote with elaborate neatness and regularity; Leigh Hunt with the ut. most grace and beauty; Rogers, who corrected his verses until the polish nearly wore out the thought, wrote a careful and finished hand; Tom Moore, an easy, running hand; Shakespeare's handwriting, like his poetry, is the most remarkable the world has ever seen; Wordsworth wrote a very ordinary hand (it has long been my private opinion that he wrote very ordinary poetry—this opinion I now take the liberty of making public;) Walter Savage Landor wrote a bold and vigorous hand (his middle name indicated his nature;) Edgar A. Poe's handwriting was strikingly beautiful, and as clear, regular and legible as print (to his handsome penmanship he was indebted for his first success in literature, the prize offered by a Baltimore literary paper for the best tale having been awarded to him—"the first of geniuses who had written legibly.") T. Buchanan Read wrote a picturesque and pleasing hand, combining the grace of the poet with the freedom of the painter; N. P. Willis wrote a careless, dashing hand; Keat's handwriting was bold, but rather clerky, and neither beautiful nor picturesque, as we might expect from the author of the exquisite "Eve of St. Agnes;" the chirography of Sir Walter Scott will disappoint all lovers of his delightful compositions—it is utterly devoid of character, being formed in early manhood by copying law-papers.

Of living poets Alfred Tennyson is universally regarded as the first. His handwriting is chaste and classic, exhibiting the same elaborate finish that is so characteristic of his poetry. Longfellow's handwriting displays vigor and poetical beauty; Bryant's penmanship would make the fortune of a merchant's clerk, but it is not the graceful hand we would look for in so fine a poet; Aubury de Vere writes a very gentlemanly hand, neat and elegant, but wanting in vigor and strength; Paul H. Hayne writes a most dainty hand, with many quaint and curious little flourishes; Father Ryan, author of "The Conquered Banner," writes a charmingly graceful hand, most pleasing to read; Ralph Waldo Emerson's handwriting is sprawling illegible and decidedly bad; that of Oliver Wendell Holmes, the genial "autocrat," is remarkably finished, with a graceful and picturesque quaintness. Some handwritings are ineffably bad. Among these I will mention that of J. Fenimore Cooper—it looks as if written with a blunt pen; that of Reverdy Johnson, which is an illegible, unformed scratch, rivalling Napoleon's in badness; that of Horace Greeley, which is remarkable for its illegibility. In this pre-eminence for bad handwriting, Jas. Hogg, the Ettaick Shepherd, must not be forgotten; he wrote like one more familiar with the shears than the pen—in truth a vile hand. Dickens wrote a very poor hand, extremely illegible—what printers call "bad copy."

Washington wrote a firm, dignified, manly hand. Franklin's handwriting was large and bold. Edward Everett's was exceedingly beautiful; it blended the deliberation of the statesman with the grace and cultivation of the scholar. Washington Allston wrote a legible and picturesque hand. Chief Justice Chase, when a young man, wrote a hand of remarkable beauty; it has, of late years, lost something of its original force and grace. With him, a good handwriting, as Chesterfield said of good manners, is the best letter of recommendation. I know of a young man who was appointed private secretary to the chief justice on account of the excellence of his handwriting. Fortunately he possessed all the other requirements for the position. Gen. Robert E. Lee wrote an open, frank and noble hand.

Feminine handwriting displays little or no individuality; a painful uniformity of style has long been the prevailing characteristic of female chirography. The elder Disraeli, in a paper on "Autographs," in the "Curiosities of Literature," says: "A bevy of beauties will now write such a fac similes of each other that, in a heap of letters presented to the most sharp-sighted lover to select that of his mistress—though, like Bassanio among the caskets, his happiness should be risked on the choice—he would despair of fixing on the right one, all appearing to have come from the same rolling-press." There are, however, a few brilliant exceptions to this general rule. L. E. L. and the Hon. Mrs. Norton are remarkable for the beauty as well as the originality of their handwriting; that of Charlotte Bronte, though small, was very legible and exquisitely neat. Mrs. Hemans wrote a graceful, running hand; Augusta J. Evans writes a bold, strong hand, like a man.—*Appleton's Journal.*

☞"The voice of woman, gentlemen," said a romantic individual, in a late argument in a beer saloon, "the voice of woman no matter how much some of you may sneer at the sentiment, exercises a soothing, an inspiring, a hallowing influence upon the ear of man; comforts him in affliction and——" "Tom, you rascal!" exclaimed his wife, at this moment showing herself at the door, "come home, you loitering scamp, and leave these worthless fellows to themselves. Oh! when I get you home, won't you catch it!" And didn't he? That romantic man is not yet able to use a chair in the customary fashion, even with the softest cushions.

☞"Bridget, I told you to have my hot water the first thing in the morning." "Sure, sir," replied Bridget, "didn't I bring it up, and leave it at the door last night, so as to have it in time?"

Historical Memoranda.

Early History of Cape Elizabeth.

Some of the early voyagers gave the name of Cape Elizabeth to the extreme point of the main land which can be seen when approaching the coast for Portland we find it spoken of previous to 1621. In the year 1768, the town was incorporated and before that time was known as part of Falmouth, which comprised all of the territory of Portland Westbrook, Deering and that which is known now as Falmouth and at the latter place are all the early records which were saved from a fire in 1845. The records which the historian need most to write up history previous to the Indian war of 1675 were destroyed in some of the early Indian raids. Walter Bagnall familliarly known by the Indians as Great Walt, was the first settler which we know of occupying any portion of the town. He lived on the Richmond Island with another white man whose initials *Hubbard* says were T. P. but his name has not been preserved.

Bagnall drove a profitable trade with the Indians not over scrupulous for their rights *Winthrop* in his history said he settled on the Island in 1728, that in three years he secured a large property for those times some 400 pounds sterling. Oct. 3d, 1631, Squarasett an Indian Sagamore and his company killed Bagnall and his companion, burnt his house and carried away his goods. So said Capt. Wiggin of Piscataqua in a letter dated Oct. 22nd 1631. Mr. Bagnall had no title on the land at the time of his death, and it is not known that he left any heirs. We find in Sainsbury *Colonial* papers this extract from state papers: "Dec. 2nd, 1631, Patent to Walter Bagnall for a small Island called Richmond with 1500 more acres on ye maine to be allotted and chosen in any convenient place near unto said Island".

S. P. Mayberry.

Copies of Old Records.

Geo. H. Ryder, Esq., Town Clerk of Pembroke Mass., sends us the following transcript of the town records relating to a survey for a road leading through Pembroke to Bridgwater line. The survey was made nearly a hundred and fifty years ago.

Pursuant to a note or order of ye town of Pembroke for ye laying out a highway from between ye Ponds to and through the great Cedar swamps to Bridgewater line &c. We ye subscribers, selectmen of s'd Pembroke on ye 22nd day of March 1729 did view and lay out ye said way as followeth, (viz.) Beginning at Bridgwater line where their Highway ends, and so along as ye path now lyes to ye Cedar swamp and so thro' s'd swamp where ye causeway or Cedar Bridge now is to ye land of Elijah Bisbee, and thro' his land on ye south side of his fence till it comes near his house and so on ye south side of a great spruce stump and so near on a strait line to ye land of John Bisbee, and so along as ye path lyes between his house and shop and so as ye path lyes along on ye south side of a small walnut and so on a straight line thro' ye land of s'd John Bisbee till it comes to ye other lands of Elijah Bisbee on ye north side of two appletrees and so along or upon ye ridge to ye northerly side of a white oak near ye range between ye land of said Elijah Bisbee and Isaac Little, and so along on ye ridge thro' s'd Littles land on the northerly side of another White oak and so along on a line on ye southerly side of ye Clay pit and so along on ye north side of a black oak marked and so along on ye northerly side of a large broken black oak tree and along on ye northerly side of a White oak near in ye old path and so along as ye path lyes to ye slough, near as ye path now lyes; and so along thro' said slough along by ye southerly side of said Little's House and land till it gets past his land and so as ye old way now lyes on ye north side of Churchills House, and so along on ye southerly side of Chard's House and along as ye way lyes on ye south side of Pearce's House and along as ye way lyes till it comes to ye lands of Joseph and Elisha Record's and so thro' theire land as ye way is down ye Hill over ye run of water and so along a little on ye south side of the old path and so along theire land and so into ye old path and as s'd way lyes thro' ye land of Job Randell deceased and so thro' ye land of ye Heirs of Doctor Little deceased, as ye way now lyes and so along till it comes to ye highway that leads from Josiah Foster to ye Indian fields (formerly laid out) which way laid out as above s'd. Welaid out thirty foot wide.

Isaac Little, Fran's Barker } Selectmen.

Revolutionary Relics.

The following communication is from Rev. Dr. Chickering to the Transcript:

Visiting a lady at Trenton, N. J., herself a fine specimen of Yankee transplanted from Massachusetts, I found several objects of interest beside her energetic little self, and the battle ground, with the house where Washington was entertained by two old ladies.

There was a curious old weapon, a cross between a dagger and a sword, used at the battle of Bunker Hill, also a sabre used by one Captain Bacon, in Knig Phillip's war, in 1697 and by another, his grandson, at the battle of Lexington, in 1775.

Another historical curiosity was an old Tower musket, marked "G. R.," which was used on the Bon Homme Richard.

But the crowning gem of the collection is *the first American flag ever made.* Never had the "Stars and Stripes" been sewed together before, for a naval, and I think not for a military standard of our country, when this well known ensign which I had the pleasure of unfolding was displayed from the Bon Homme Richard.

Some of Miles Standish's spoons, and portions of Rose Standish's brocade wedding dress formed the civil accompaniments to the military relics of antiquity.

They had all come down to Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, from her father, Capt. Stafford, who was Lieutenant commanding on board the Bon Homme Richard, and received a sabre cut through the shoulder while nailing to the mast the flag before mentioned, after it was shot away. This wound did not prevent his serving as captain in the war of 1812. His monument, surrounded by a fence with four cannon for posts, with eagles on the muzzles, now stands, an honored memorial, in the Trenton Cemetery.

Perhaps the lady herself, heiress of these and many other curiosities, is no less remarkable as a specimen of inherited patriotism and energy. The day after the Governor of New Jersey called for men and money to defend the nation, she said to him, "I have no son or husband to give, but my brother is ready with his mounted company, and here in this basket are twelve thousand dollars in gold."

"But, madam, we have no bonds prepared."

"I will trust you," she replied.

"But the country may be ruined and your money lost."

"What, then, should I want of my money? It would be but the eagle stamp, with no gold behind it."

This was the spirit of '76. Costly to the liberal lady, however, who has lost, to interest and depreciation, a quarter of her loyal loan. But her country is safe, and she is content.

To Prevent Monopolies.

This is the method adopted in Winthrop to prevent monopolies a hundred years ago:

"Agreeably to the powers given to us, the subscribers, Selectmen and Committee of Correspondence of the town of Winthrop, by an act of the General Court, entitled, "An act to prevent monopoly and oppression," have thought fit to set the following articles, which are to be the price until the first day of March, 1778:

Farming labor in summer season, 3s. per day and found, as usual, and so in proportion at all other seasons of the year.

Tradesmen and mechanics in usual proportion with farming labor.

Good pork, well fatted, and of good quality, fresh at 5p. per pound. Grass fed beef at 3p. per pound.

Good merchantable W. I. rum at 8p. per gal.
" " N. Eng'd rum at 5p. "
" " Maple suger at 8p per lb.

Good Spansih potatoes, in fall of year, at 1s per bushel, and 1s. 6p per bushel in spring.

Oxen able to perform a good day's work, at 2s. per day. Horse hire 8p per mile.

Good men's shoes, made of neat's leather of the best kind, at 7s. 4p. per pair, Women's, 5s. 4p.

Good English turnips, at 1s. per bushel. Carrots, 2s. Parsnips, at 3s. per bushel.

Ichabod Howe, Timo. Foster, Steph. Pullen, } Selectmen.
Ab'r Wyman, John Chandler, Joseph Brown, } Committee.

Josiah Hall, Clerk.

☞Died in Kennebunkport, Dec. 22d, Anna Curtis, 95 years; the oldest woman in town. Her first husband was Capt.——Chalty, of Portland, many years deceased; the second husband Mr.——Vanbuskirk of New Brunswick; the last husband, Mr. William Curtis, who died some years since near Paris, Canada. Until a severe fall three weeks since, her constitution appeared sufficient to sustain her into a second century.

☞The Vermont Grand Lodge of Freemasons was organized in 1798, and now has in its jurisdiction 90 lodges with